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AGE OF CHAJUSONG

Pyongyang, Korea

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Classic works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung “Theses on Socialist Education” and “Duties of Literature and Art in Our Revolution”



**The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives delegates
to the First NACECO**





The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives ministers of education and culture from various countries and gives important teachings on a series of matters concerning the development of education and culture in newly-emerging countries



The great leader President Kim Il Sung has a photograph taken with foreign delegates to the First NACECO after receiving them



The First NACECO in session

"Let Us Increase the Militant Solidarity of the World's Revolutionary Countries and Peoples Advocating Chajusong!"



Age of Chajusong

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KIM IL SUNG

Let Non-Aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture under the Banner of Independence and Sovereignty

(Speech Made at the Banquet Given in Honour of the Participants in the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries)

September 26, 1983

Esteemed Ministers of Education and Culture of different countries of the world and foreign guests,

Comrades and friends,

The First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries, which represents the newly-emerging peoples' noble idea of independence and sovereignty, opened magnificently, rousing great expectations and interest among the progressive people and men of culture throughout the world.

Our people are very happy that their capital city of Pyongyang has become the venue of the first historic international conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of non-aligned and other developing countries, which is to seek out effective ways and means to develop education and culture, a highly important and urgent matter for the peoples of newly-emerging countries in building a new society.

I would like to offer a warm welcome to the Ministers of Education and Culture of different countries, the delegates from international organizations and all the foreign guests attending the meeting, and I wish it a splendid success from the bottom of my heart.

It is of tremendous significance that the Ministers of Education and Culture of non-aligned and developing countries heading for Chajusong (independence—Tr.) get together to share their successes and experiences in the work of education and culture and discuss measures and ways and means to develop exchange and cooperation in these fields. This conference will be an important occasion to encourage the peoples of newly-emerging countries in their struggle to advance education, culture and art and build an independent new society and will contribute greatly to strengthening the non-aligned movement and realizing global independence.

Comrades and friends,

Today the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries are confronted with the sacred task of consolidating their national independence, defending national sovereignty and building a free and prosperous new society. If they are to build an independent new society successfully, the newly-emerging peoples must direct many efforts to the development of national culture.

The development of culture is a very important undertaking which trains people into powerful social beings and civilizes nations. Culture is a major criterion which charac-

terizes a nation, and the nation advances precisely through the development of its culture. Only when education is improved and culture and art developed to train people, the masters of society, into independent and creative beings, can social progress be accelerated and the prosperity of a country and nation achieved.

Developing national culture is all the more urgent for the newly-emerging countries which have won national independence by freeing themselves from imperialist colonial subjugation, and embarked upon the road of building a new society. In the past these peoples were far removed from modern civilization because of the imperialist policy of obliterating other nations' culture and keeping them in ignorance. Unless the newly-emerging countries get rid of the cultural backwardness left over from the old society and build new national culture, they will be unable to extricate themselves from the backward state and become completely independent and sovereign.

Education is an important work on which depend the success in the building of a new society and the future destiny of a nation. The construction of a new society to attain the grandeur and progress of a country and the prosperity of the nation should begin with the education of the people who undertake this cause.

If they are to develop education properly, the newly-emerging countries must wipe out the remnants of imperialist colonial slave education and democratize education. Non-aligned and developing countries should completely abolish the reactionary systems of slave education set up by imperialists and should establish a new democratic educational system. In this way they will develop national education as required by the new society under construction and pave a wide avenue which will offer all members of society free access to education.

The most urgent problem that must be solved by the newly-emerging countries in

their educational work is to train native cadres well to meet their own demands for cadres in building a new society. Cadres decide everything. Competent native cadres are indispensable to state administration, construction of independent national economies, development of science, culture and art and to the strengthening of national defences. The newly-emerging countries will have to devote national efforts to the training of native cadres and produce a large number of them on their own for state administration, economic management, education and culture, military and all other affairs.

Knowledge is precisely man's creative ability. Therefore, if the working masses are to be made builders of a new society, the level of their knowledge should be drastically raised. The newly-emerging countries should develop adult education in keeping with their own specific conditions to wipe out illiteracy, the legacy of old society, as soon as possible, and raise the working people's standard of knowledge as a whole. In this way, the people will play their role satisfactorily in building a new society. The newly-emerging countries should also intensify the education of their younger generations to train them to be competent workers who will shoulder the future of their countries and nations.

Progressive culture and art are a powerful means of equipping people with advanced ideas, educating them in noble morality and beautiful sentiments and encouraging them to the struggle to build a new society.

Non-aligned and developing countries should develop sound national culture and art by firmly adhering to the line of building revolutionary national culture.

What is of particular importance for the newly-emerging nations in developing progressive national culture and art is to reject the tendency to return to the past and national nihilism in the field of culture and combat the infiltration of imperialist culture.

In cultural development, both the tendency to return to the past, to revive outdated and

reactionary elements and national nihilism which denies the traditions and heritages of national culture, hamper the creative development of national culture and obstruct the preservation of national Juche character. Genuine national culture and art can be created and developed continuously only by preserving the peculiar traditions and excellent heritages of national culture and advancing them to cater to modern aesthetic tastes and the requirements of the times.

The reactionary culture of imperialism is a mental narcotic which corrodes the sound ideological consciousness of people and paralyses their fighting will; it is a poison which obliterates the culture of the newly-emerging nations. The newly-emerging countries should strictly guard against the infiltration of the corrupt, reactionary culture of all hues spread by imperialists and must never tolerate its slightest elements in all spheres of culture and art.

For the flowering of genuine national culture, non-aligned and developing countries should thoroughly establish Juche in cultural development.

The genuine national culture which the newly-emerging countries are to build today is a Juche culture, a culture based on Juche. The Juche culture means a culture which accords with the characteristics of one's nation and with the interests of the revolution in one's own country, a culture which is created and enjoyed by the masses of the people.

Each country has different conditions and circumstances of cultural development and the peoples have their own peculiar national characteristics. Therefore, the national culture of a country should be developed in its own way to conform with its specific conditions and the sentiments of its people. The newly-emerging countries should create revolutionary culture suited to their national features by drawing on the wisdom and talent of their own peoples and enable them to enjoy all the cultural wealth to their hearts' content.

If non-aligned and developing countries are

to rapidly develop their national education and national culture and art, they should strengthen international exchange and cooperation in these fields.

The newly-emerging countries have a long history and excellent cultural traditions. From old times Asian, African and Latin-American peoples have developed their brilliant national culture with their extraordinary talent and diligent creative activities and greatly contributed to the cultural development of mankind. Numerous cultural remains and relics in Asia, Africa and Latin America which represent ancient culture, clearly show the sagacity and talent of the peoples in these areas who brilliantly decorated the treasure-house of human culture. The cultural backwardness of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries in recent ages is not because they are "inferior nations". This is the evil consequence of the barbarous colonial rule of imperialism and its vicious policy of obliterating national culture.

The newly-emerging peoples have achieved many successes in advancing their national education and national culture and art since they embarked upon the road of creating a new life after shaking off the colonial yoke of imperialism. The newly-emerging countries will make still greater achievements in the building of their national culture if they effect active exchange and close cooperation on the basis of their successes.

Through various methods such as seminars and short training courses, these countries should share and widely generalize their successes and experiences gained in developing national education and national culture and art; they should exchange many delegations of teachers, experts and scholars as well as art troupes and sports teams, and cooperate in training native cadres and in building up educational and cultural facilities. We deem it necessary to regularly arrange art and sports festivals among the newly-emerging nations.

It is an inspiring success that in the past an action programme was drawn up for cooper-

ation in educational and cultural fields and the non-aligned coordinating nations in the educational and cultural fields were designated thanks to the joint efforts of the non-aligned and developing countries. The newly-emerging countries should jointly seek ways and means of putting into practice various measures for educational and cultural cooperation and take active steps to realize it as soon as practicable.

Comrades and friends,

Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic our people have scored splendid successes and gained valuable experiences in the building of national culture.

In the past our country was culturally backward owing to Japanese imperialist policy of obliterating our national culture. Immediately after liberation it had very few cadres of its own and the overwhelming majority of the population were illiterate. Unless this cultural lag was done away with as soon as possible, no problem arising in the building of a new society would be solved correctly.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic put forward the cultural revolution as an important task in building a new society and directed great efforts to the development of national education and national culture and art.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic consistently adhered to the principle of keeping education well ahead of all other work in the building of a new society. Despite the extremely difficult situation in the country, we spared nothing for educational work, and in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War which would decide the destiny of the country we did not suspend this work even a moment.

As the revolution and construction progressed and the nation's economic foundations were consolidated, we introduced compulsory primary education and compulsory secondary education step by step. Universal eleven-year compulsory education is in force at present. In

our country today all the younger generation are enrolled in this educational system and receive complete secondary general education without paying a single penny until they reach the working age, and are growing up to be dependable builders of socialism and communism. Along with educating the new generation, we have the working people enrol themselves in definite educational systems and study while on the job to steadily improve their cultural and technological attainments.

Thanks to the popular educational policy pursued by our Party and the Government of the Republic, our country has become a "land of learning", a "land of education" where everybody, young and old, learns and develops.

Remarkable progress has been made in our higher education today, thus completely solving the question of Korean cadres posed as such a difficult problem in the building of a new country immediately after liberation. Our country which had not a single institute of higher learning before liberation, has more than 180 universities now, and we have already trained a large army of technicians and specialists 1.2 million strong. In our country, all the state and economic bodies, scientific and cultural establishments, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms are admirably run by the cadres we have trained by ourselves after liberation, and the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—are being vigorously promoted.

Great is our success in educational work, and still brighter is our prospect. At the moment our country is making preparations for enforcing compulsory collegiate education in accordance with the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society proposed by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress. When this compulsory education is put into force, all members of our society will receive university education and become comprehensively developed people of a communist type. Then the difference between mental and physical work, the leftover from the old society,

will disappear and complete social equality will be realized in the work of the people.

Thanks to the correct literary and art policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, our national culture and art are blossoming out in brilliance.

Our culture and art are Juche-oriented and socialist—national in form and socialist in content. They fulfil their mission admirably as a weapon which provides revolutionary education for the working people and inspires them to creative labour and the building of a new life, opening up a new plane in socialist culture and art. Today our country is in the heyday of culture and art which is unprecedented in our people's history of 5,000 years.

Our experience graphically proves that even a culturally backward country can achieve a great success in developing education, culture and art, if it maps out a correct policy of building national culture and implements it thoroughly, adhering firmly to an independent stand.

Comrades and friends,

US and other imperialists are now ceaselessly perpetrating aggressions and interventions against the newly-emerging nations and craftily manoeuvring to divide and soften up the non-aligned movement. Because of their manoeuvres this movement is undergoing trials, and the struggle of the newly-emerging peoples to build a new society is beset with many difficulties.

The present situation urgently demands that we thwart the imperialist moves for aggression and division and further intensify the non-aligned movement.

The basic guarantee for developing the non-aligned movement lies in the member nations' firm adherence to Chajusong, close unity and cooperation. Non-aligned countries should continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of independence against imperialism and increase their political cohesion and positively develop their economic and cultural cooperation.

Non-aligned and all other newly-emerging

peoples should closely knit their fighting ranks against imperialism and for independence and carry on the vigorous struggle in concert, so as to frustrate the aggressive and divisive activities of imperialists, firmly defend their national sovereignty and successfully realize the cause of global independence.

It is an invariable foreign policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to observe the principles and ideas of the non-aligned movement and strive to strengthen and advance this movement. As in the past, so also in the future, the Government of our Republic will closely unite and work together with the fellow non-aligned nations and vigorously struggle to reinforce the non-aligned movement under the banner of independence, friendship and peace. The Government of our Republic will make every effort to strengthen cooperation among the newly-emerging countries for the development of national education and national culture and art and faithfully fulfil its responsibilities and duties in these spheres.

I am firmly convinced that the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries will succeed and achieve good results as wished and expected by all newly-emerging peoples and men of culture.

Sincerely wishing you fresh success in your devoted cause of development of national education and national culture and art, I would like to propose a toast:

To a brilliant success in developing the national culture of non-aligned and developing countries,

To friendship and solidarity among the peoples of all newly-emerging countries,

To the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement,

To the health of the Ministers of Education and Culture of various countries, delegates of international organizations and all foreign guests attending the conference and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Great Contribution to the Cause of Independence, Friendship and Peace

President KIM IL SUNG Meets with Foreign Heads of State and Party and Government Leaders

President Andre Kolingba of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central African Republic

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea President Andre Kolingba of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central African Republic paid a friendly visit to our country between July 9 and 11. It was his second visit after last year's.

President Kim Il Sung warmly received President Andre Kolingba who had come to our country across continents and oceans with the friendly feelings of the Central African people.

He talked with President Andre Kolingba, who paid a courtesy call on him, in a warm and friendly atmosphere and gave a grand banquet in his honour.

In his speech at the banquet President Kim Il Sung referred to the importance of friendship and solidarity among nations and said:

"An important question arising in strengthening unity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, is to destroy the old international economic order, a lever of exploitation and plunder at the imperialists' disposal, and establish a new fair one, and successfully realize South-South cooperation."

And he said that the Korean people always pay deep attention to the just cause of the Central African people for the building of a new life and wish them greater success in their struggle for the

independent development of the country, and stressed that our people would advance shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle to build an independent new world free from all forms of foreign domination and subjugation.

In his speech at the banquet President Andre Kolingba emphasized that President Kim Il Sung is making unremitting efforts to constantly translate the Juche idea into reality, and said on the stand of Central Africa as regards the problem of the Korean peninsula:

"The Central African Republic has maintained the stand of availing itself of every opportunity to voice support to peaceful reunification free of foreign interference."

He also said that President Kim Il Sung's promise on the question of aid to his country is now being fulfilled, and emphasized the crying need of South-South cooperation.

Talks were held between the two Presidents, which proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung received the "Grand Cross Order," the supreme order of the Central African Republic, and awarded him the Order of National Flag the First Class, an order of the DPRK, at a ceremony held in Pyongyang.

During their stay in our country President Andre Kolingba and his party inspected the February 8 Vinalon Complex and the Ryongsong Machine Complex and other places.

The guests were warmly welcomed by our people wherever they went.

During their visit the DPRK Government contributed 50,000 dollars of relief money to the

Government of the Central African Republic for its sufferers from calamities.

President Andre Kolingba's visit to our country contributed to further consolidating and developing the relations of fraternal friendship established between the two peoples in the common struggle for independence against imperialism and hastening mankind's common cause of building an independent new world and strengthening and advancing the non-aligned movement. It also greatly inspired the Korean people striving to attain the magnificent long-term objectives of socialist construction and bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of their country under the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

President Canaan Banana of the Republic of Zimbabwe

At the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il Sung the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by its President Canaan Banana made a friendship visit to our country from August 20 to 23, 1983.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung warmly greeted the Zimbabwean President who paid his second visit to our country after his first visit in April 1982.

In his speech made at the banquet given in honour of President Banana, he said that friendship between the peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe has developed into a true militant friendship, into comradely relations, and referred to the fact that Zimbabwe has done everything possible to give support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully. He said:

"The firm stand of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, which does everything for the friends of common purpose, never compromising with imperialists and their lackeys, serves as an example for the people who are advancing towards independence and justice, and has won high respect and admiration of our people."

He resolutely denounced the moves of imperialist and colonialist powers to divide and destroy

African countries and their armed interventions in them and extended firm solidarity to all the African peoples who are valiantly struggling against these moves.

And he declared that in the future, too, the Korean people would value the friendly and cooperative relations with the people of Zimbabwe and march forward shoulder to shoulder with them under the banner of independence and sovereignty, non-alignment and socialism, that they would also stoutly fight on to build an independent and peaceful new world in close unity with all the revolutionary peoples of the world who are advocating Chajusong.

Then President Canaan Banana addressed the banquet.

He said that he was deeply impressed by the warmth with which they had been received in Pyongyang, a true manifestation of the deep-rooted and enduring fraternal solidarity between our two peoples. He went on to say:

"In those dark moments of gruelling struggle, in which our people learned the price of freedom in a world still haunted by the spectres of imperialism and capitalistic exploitation, you stood by us, and gave us every possible encouragement, both moral and material, and this strengthened our resolve to fight on until final victory."

Speaking about the Korean reunification problem, he stressed that the fundamental principles of Korean reunification set out by the great leader President Kim Il Sung are very wise and prudent principles indeed and expressed full support for them again.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung awarded the Order of National Flag the First Class to the Zimbabwean President and received a gift from him and gave him a gift.

There were talks and tete-a-tetes between the great leader President Kim Il Sung and President Canaan Banana, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During their stay in our country, the Zimbabwean President and his party visited Hamhung and the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun Uk belongs,

inspected the February 8 Vinalon Complex and the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and other places, and were invited to see the performance of the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise". Wherever they went the guests received warm welcome from our people.

The Zimbabwean President's visit to our country greatly contributed to consolidating and developing friendship between Korea and Zimbabwe and strengthening the ties of friendship between our country and African countries.

President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Republic of Maldives

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung the government delegation of the Republic of Maldives headed by its President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom paid a state visit to our country from August 28 to 30.

President Kim Il Sung warmly received the Maldivian President who came from far-off South Asia to our country with the feelings of friendship towards our people.

He had a cordial and friendly talk with President Gayoom who paid a courtesy call on him and gave a grand banquet in his honour.

In his speech made at the banquet President Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"We extend our full support and solidarity to the Government and people of Maldives in their struggle for independence and peace, and wish you greater success in your future struggle."

He supported the decision of the recent seven South Asian Foreign Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi, India, in which the Maldives was also represented, on setting up the South Asian Regional Organization for Cooperation, and emphasized that the developing countries should accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order only by effecting South-South cooperation among themselves.

Speaking at the banquet, President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom expressed his deep gratitude to President Kim Il Sung for his very special arrangements for them to visit beautiful Korea, and

underscored:

"The Maldives has always supported the national integrity of the Korean people and we will continue to back every effort made towards the realization of the wishes of the Korean people for the peaceful and independent reunification of their soil."

President Kim Il Sung received a gift from the Maldivian President and presented him with a gift.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, also received a gift from President Gayoom.

There were talks between the two Presidents in Pyongyang, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During their stay in our country the Maldivian President and his party visited Mangyongdae, the sacred place of revolution, inspected the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, the Pyongyang Metro and other places, and saw the performance of the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise". Wherever they went the guests received warm welcome from our people.

The Maldivian President's visit to our country added a meaningful chapter to the history of friendship between the two peoples established in the struggle for independence and sovereignty and the building of a new life.

Alan Garcia, General Secretary of National Executive Committee of American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru

The delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru led by Alan Garcia, General Secretary of its National Executive Committee and Member of the House of Deputies of the Republic of Peru, visited our country from June 30 to July 6 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung met with the delegation and had a comradely and friendly talk with the guests, and hosted a grand banquet in their honour.

In his speech at the banquet he highly appreciated the alliance's progressive policy. Speaking at the banquet General Secretary Alan Garcia expressed his sympathy with the Juche idea authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary theory based on it, and underscored that Korea's great achievements were due to the Juche idea of independence, self-reliance and self-defence.

Talks between the delegations of the WPK and APRAP took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in our country the delegation inspected the Tower of Juche Idea and other places in Pyongyang and visited Mangyongdae, Nampo and Hamhung.

The guests received the warm welcome of our people wherever they went.

General Secretary Alan Garcia sent a telegram of thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, leaving Pyongyang after ending his itinerary. He said in his telegram:

"I, together with my colleagues, had a special privilege of being received by you many times.

"In the course of having receptions from you with remarkable qualities as a leader and head of state we knew about your correct view of the world situation and your confidence in the collective and creative future of your people firmly armed with the Juche idea.

"Leaving your country, I would like to express, on behalf of the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and on my own behalf, thanks to you and our resolve to strengthen the relations between the peoples of our two countries."

Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Delegations

☆ On June 8 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of Guayaquil University of Ecuador headed by its President Jaime Polit Alcivar on a visit to Korea and talked with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests gave him a centennial medal of the founding of the university.

☆ On June 12 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received figures of Indian academic circles visiting our country.

Present on the occasion were H. Lata Swarup, Vice-Chancellor of Kanpur University of India, and her husband; members of the Indian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Manoranjan Jha, Professor of Banaras Hindu University of India; B. R. Patil, Director of the Research Council for Social Development of India; and members of Jawaharlal Nehru University academic delegation of India headed by its Professor R. R. Krishnan.

N. Kumar, member of the delegation for the study of the Juche idea of India, recited to the great leader President Kim Il Sung his poem "We Extend Our Salutations to the Great Leader

Comrade Kim Il Sung with Thousands of Bows."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He arranged a luncheon for them.

☆ On June 17 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the government information and radio broadcasting delegation of the Republic of Uganda on a visit to our country and talked with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head David Anyoti of the delegation presented President Kim Il Sung with a gift from Ugandan President A. Milton Obote and a gift of the delegation.

☆ On June 29 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received Govind Narain Srivastava, Secretary General of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, and his wife on a visit to our country.

On the occasion wife of the Secretary General recited her poem "Devoted to the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and talked with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He received a gift from the guests.

He gave a luncheon for them.

☆ On July 3 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of Niamey University of Niger led by its President Abdou Hamani on a visit to our country and talked with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

☆ On July 8 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received Humberto Ortiz, Manager of the Ecuadorian "Voluntad" Publishing House on a visit to our country and had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He gave a dinner for the guest.

☆ On July 16 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution led by Raveloson Mahassampo Hortense on a visit to our country and talked with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation conveyed him a gift from President Didier Ratsiraka.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

☆ On July 18 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the government delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on an official friendly visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by M. Ali Khan, Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator.

The head of the delegation conveyed him a personal letter of President Hussain Muhammad Ershad of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented him with a gift.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

☆ On July 20 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received M. Nyerere, son of President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania, on a visit to our country and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for the guest.

☆ On July 22 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received a party and state delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic headed by Seydou Keita visiting our country and conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

☆ On August 3, the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Ugandan People's Congress led by J. M. M. Luwuliza Kirunda on a visit to our country and talked with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The guests conveyed him a gift from President A. Milton Obote.

☆ On August 6 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran headed by Mohssen Doago visiting our country and talked with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

☆ On August 11 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Communist Party of India headed by Kalishanker Shukla, Member of the Central Executive Committee of its National Council, on a visit to our country, and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented him with a gift.

☆ On August 30 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Ministry of Interior of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by M.M. Kimario on a visit to our country and talked with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. He received a gift from the guests.

Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Delegations on Visit to Our Country to Attend National Holiday Celebrations

On September 8 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received a Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China on

an official goodwill visit to our country with Comrade Peng Zhen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, Member of the Secretariat of the CC of the CPC, as its deputy head.

He had a comradely and friendly talk with the guests in a cordial atmosphere.

He received a gift from Comrade Peng Zhen.

That day he arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung received following foreign delegations which came to our country to attend the 35th birthday celebrations of the DPRK: the government delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by Aanaa Enin; the parliamentary delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Mohammad Yazdi; the Party and government delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic headed by Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui; First Vice-President S.I. Koroma of the Republic of Sierra Leone who was the representative of its President and his party; the Party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona; the delegation of the State Council of the Kingdom of Nepal headed by Bhoopal Man Sing Karki; the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by N. Mundia; the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Mustafa Al-Harrubi; the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Vidoje Zarkovic; the Party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Sindermann; the Party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Vice-President Hamilton Green; the Party and government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Secretary General Rashidi M. Kawawa of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party; the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Saeed Qadir; the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado; the Party and government delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics headed by P.N. Demichev; the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Foreign

Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano; the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Tawfik Saleha; Editor Momcilo Stefanovic of the Yugoslav paper "Politika"; the Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca; M. Obaidullah Khan, the special envoy of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour headed by Jean Michel Bokamba Yangouma; the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Daniel Michallef; the Party and government delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Mohamed Sobhi Abdel Hakim; the Party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Milko Balev; the Party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Tadeusz Crechowicz; the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Sixto Batista Santana; the Malaysian government delegation headed by Chin Hon Ngian; the delegation of the National Democratic Party of Thailand headed by Prayoon Suraniwongse; the delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia headed by Fisseha Desta; the delegation of the General People's Congress and Government of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by Abdul Hamed Seif Al Hadi; the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Rwanda headed by Nzamurambaho Frederic; a delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement headed by Mavrakis Dimitrios, a delegation of mayors of Greece headed by Sakellaridou Photoni, a Greek-Korea friendship delegation headed by Kostas D. Tsimas and a delegation of the youth of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement headed by Kourmatzis Athanassios; a delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali headed by Mady Sangare.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung also received Comrade Santiago Carrillo, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party; the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China headed by Wang Zahoguo; and the military delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Mohamed Abdul Khalim Abu Ghazala.

Letter of Gratitude to Great Leader His Excellency KIM IL SUNG, President of DPRK

Respected great leader, Your Excellency
President Kim Il Sung,

Today, the 28th day of September, 1983, we participants in the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture from non-aligned and other developing countries, respectfully present this letter to Your Excellency the respected President, with boundless admiration overjoyed at the successful conclusion of the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Respected leader President Kim Il Sung, who have opened up a new chapter in the history of modern Korea by leading the Korean people along the road of victory and glory for a long period of half a century and who are making outstanding contributions to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement, have attached great importance to the current Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries and paid meticulous care for the conference throughout its proceeding.

It is, indeed, our greatest honour and pride that Your Excellency the President personally granted an audience to us, the participants of the conference and arranged a grand banquet where you made an excellent and thought-provoking speech.

The speech made by Your Excellency respected President at the banquet has served as a valuable guiding compass in the successful proceedings of the current Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture and a historical document which adds another brilliant and well telling chapter to the history of the development of the non-aligned movement.

During our stay in your beautiful country the people's paradise we have further deepened our conviction in fresh victory by the amazing reality of Korea which has made world-startling progress in all fields under the wise leadership of Your

Excellency respected President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea and created good examples particularly in the building of independent education and culture.

We are also deeply impressed by the unshakable will and untiring efforts of the great Korean people to the reunification of their fatherland as a free and independent state.

The days we have spent together with the Korean people were really useful ones. During the period of the Conference the newly-emerging countries made a firm determination in unison to march shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for realizing the lofty ideal of the non-aligned movement.

The Pyongyang Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture will remain immortal in history as a meeting which has marked a new epochal occasion in the struggle for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and for the development of national education and culture, and in strengthening friendship, solidarity and cooperation among the new-emerging countries.

We have perceived better the traditional kindness and sincerity of your people through their cordial hospitality and warm friendly feelings for us, and were deeply impressed by the lofty desire and aspiration of your people who treasure and want to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement.

For this we wish to express once again our heartfelt warmest thanks to Your Excellency respected President, the Workers' Party of Korea and your people.

We sincerely wish the respected great leader President Kim Il Sung a long life and good health for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and her prosperity and development, for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and for the victory of the noble cause of making the whole world independent.

**All Participants of the First Conference of Ministers of Education
and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.**

Pyongyang, September 28, 1983

President KIM IL SUNG Is Leader of Non-Aligned Movement

Carlos A. Perres Ererra (Panama)

Ours is the age of Chajusong when many countries and liberation movement organizations fight, united in the non-aligned movement.

At present the peoples are fighting vigorously to consolidate national independence, liquidate all kinds of imperialist and colonialist exploitation and domination and prevent the expansion of military blocs.

The non-aligned movement was initiated by Nehru, Nasser and Tito, prominent heroes born of mankind, and it is now under the politico-ideological leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which has afforded a fundamental guarantee for its survival and activity. This appraisal is not based on simple analysis. President Kim Il Sung defeated Japanese and American imperialisms and built a new Korea, and inspires the entire Korean people to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, their sacred fatherland. In the light of its whole process and future the purpose and principles of his revolutionary cause can be said to fully tally with those of the non-aligned movement. Our appraisal is based on this objective, historic analysis.

It is a great pleasure for me, a Westerner seeing the Korean problem without any prejudice, to learn that there lives a man who has wisdom, faith and will as a great military strategist and a great

political leader and has so wide knowledge and profound human love that made it possible to bring about revolutionary changes in the realms of political, economic and cultural life of Korea.

The great men who contributed to historic progress conducted their activities on the basis of their ideologies which served as the guideline of their struggle and the ideals of their life. Modern history demonstrated the strength of ideologies through fundamental programmes of the French revolution, the revolution for independence in Latin-American countries and the socialist revolution in the Soviet Union. The heroes of the transformations—the executors of the ideas and purposes of the struggles—were gauged by their contribution to the cause of human liberation, and commanded the respect and praise of the people for it.

Following the end of the Second World War late in the first half of the 20th century, imperialists made frantic attempts to trample down the fruits of the peoples' struggles for freedom, independence and peace and the victories in their struggles against fascism and Nazism which caused disastrous war tragedies, and to tighten their control. US imperialists took the place of Japanese imperialism on the Korean peninsula, and worked to place Southeast Asia under the control of French colonialists and take a dominating position in the



West by filling up the vacuum caused by the destruction of Nazism and fascism. In addition, they buckled down to the “development” of Central and South America in cooperation with Britain. Meanwhile, they allied with the African racists crying for apartheid, worked hand in glove with expansionistic Zionists in the Middle East, and acted as the self-appointed gendarme of the world.

Then, how did the situation on the Korean peninsula develop?

Korea was blessed with General Kim Il Sung who inherited the fine patriotic traditions from his parents and grandparents and loved his country from his childhood. He helped his father in his struggle against Japanese imperialism, and steadily steeled himself in the flames of liberation war and conducted a vigorous struggle to free Korea from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialists. General Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People’s Revolutionary Army and organized the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland to band all patriotic Koreans together, and he built up the revolutionary forces and drove Japanese imperialists out of Korea through his 20-year- long struggle.

On June 25, 1950 US imperialists unleashed a war of aggression on the basis of long preparations in order to occupy the whole of Korea. The whole world knows well that the sagacity and determination of President Kim Il Sung played a decisive role in hitting back the aggressors and liberating the country.

The Juche idea served as a powerful weapon for liberation struggle. It contains the revolutionary idea, theory and methodology on all the areas of the revolution and construction, political, economic and cultural. The US imperialists hurled even

foreign troops of aggression into the Korean war, but their adventures ended in an ignominious and fatal defeat. Through this defeat the peoples of the third world admired at the deep analysis, patriotic spirit and great humanity of President Kim Il Sung, who is a revolutionary leader, father of new Korea, leader of the world revolution and the founder of homocentric philosophical thought; and they knew well about the invincible vitality of the Juche idea.

The DPRK is longed for by the revolutionaries of the whole world. Today heads of state of the non-aligned countries visit Pyongyang one after another to pay respect to the great leader, the hero of national liberation. So do lots of philosophical students, scientists, politicians and journalists to make a deep study of the Juche idea—a new revolutionary idea—and see how it was translated into reality. If the foreign visitors to Korea look round revolutionary or historic places or mingle with the hardworking and patriotic Korean people who boundlessly revere the great leader, they know well about the simplicity of President Kim Il Sung. He credits to his people the victory over imperialism, the achievements in the Korean revolution, and his historic exploits which serve the embattled people as the beacon of hope.

President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, simple, friendly and kind-hearted. Hearing his speech, we were deeply impressed by his strong will, rich humanity and light and open-heartedness.

President Kim Il Sung is a politician who firmly believes in his people with an implicit faith.

He said in his policy speech delivered at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the Supreme People’s Assembly of the DPRK held on April 14 last year:

“The path to reunification is full of obstacles and

difficulties, but we will overcome them with the united forces of the whole nation and finally realize the historic task of national reunification."

All the participants in the meeting were confident of President Kim Il Sung's ability to admirably carry out this difficult patriotic task. Heads of state affirmed this at the grand banquet arranged by him.

Mozambican President Moises Machel said: "President Kim Il Sung wisely leads the struggle for Korean reunification."

Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people. But it enjoys the unanimous support of the peoples of the third-world and socialist countries for the justness of its cause.

The example set by President Kim Il Sung in the correct leadership of revolution convinced the peoples of the third-world and non-aligned countries that his guiding idea is his Juche idea based on the experience of the Korean revolution and that the idea fully conforms with the aspirations and desire of the world's people.

President Kim Il Sung vigorously leads the struggle for the expansion, unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement.

He said in his historic policy speech:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea takes the struggle to strengthen friendship and solidarity with all progressive countries and to build a new independent world as a major foreign policy."

President Kim Il Sung stressed that the DPRK would firmly unite with the countries advocating Chajusong and remain true to the principles and idea of the non-aligned movement. No doubt, President Kim Il Sung's fervent and genuine support for the non-aligned movement will greatly conduce to achieving the complete unity and

cohesion of the movement and tiding over the crisis caused by imperialist pressure and estranging moves.

In their congratulatory speeches made at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang, heads of state emphasized in unison the unerring leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the pioneer and leader of the Korean revolution. This represented the unanimous will and desire of the peoples of the third-world countries.

Today the flames of the Juche idea are enveloping all the continents. They will burn down oppression, exploitation, ignorance, obscurantism, neo-colonialism and imperialist domination. The Juche idea will captivate the hearts of the world's people who make a historic march raising the revolutionary tempest and make them dash ahead like Chollima or Winged Horse which races ahead like the wind in the people's Korea. Thus the free people will strike deep roots of life in the broad areas of the third world, and economic prosperity, social justice and harmony and amity among peoples will bear a great abundance of fruits.

We are living in the age of Chajusong. Many Asian, African and Latin-American countries which had remained colonies won their independence, and some countries which are still colonies are fighting stoutly for their liberation.

As President Kim Il Sung pointed out, it is an irresistible trend of the time that the unity and cohesion of non-aligned movement strengthens, expands and develops.

All the peoples of the world will be freed from the colonial yoke until the end of the 20th century. The 21st century will dawn in the bright glow of today's revolution and liberation. Then subservience, subjugation, colonialist-imperialist interference, aggression and subjection will be thrown into the



rubbish dump of history. At the same time the political and philosophical authority of President Kim Il Sung will shine forever, and the Juche idea will make a decisive contribution.

We wrote here what we eyewitnessed inspecting many places in Korea, that is to say, what we strongly felt from the successes of the Korean revolution which made brilliant progress.

We are confident that the Korean revolution which forges ahead towards the complete triumph of socialism has a universal significance and develops in close connection with the world revolution because it is guided by the Juche idea which forms a comprehensive and wide basis of progressive ideas.

This idea which clarified the fundamental principles of revolution by attaching primary importance to man enables all the honest-minded people

of the world to rise up to build a just, free and independent new society, which they have so far regarded as a fantastic dream of humanity.

The great leader blazed the road ahead of Korea and has led the people, and today he is a sun that illuminates the road to be followed by the revolutionary people of the five continents and leads them.

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung the peoples of the third-world and socialist countries and the progressive movement organizations affirmed unanimously that he plays the leading role in advancing the Korean revolution and the non-aligned movement and that the people of the DPRK lead the struggle for human liberation, and wrote this into human history in letters of gold.

Foreign Diplomatic Representatives and Embassy Staffs Inspect the Kwail County Combined Fruit Farm

On September 1, the Day of Non-alignment, diplomatic representatives and staffs of embassies of non-aligned countries in the DPRK inspected the Kwail County Combined Fruit Farm on the West Sea of Korea.

They were accompanied by Vice-Foreign Minister Kim Yong Sop and officials concerned.

They heard a story of how this God-forsaken land turned into a thriving fruit farm stretching for 40 km and yielding rich crops of fruits

every year under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, and they looked round the Kwail revolutionary museum and orchards of Songgok and Yomjon branch farms.

After inspection the Indonesian Ambassador R. Djundjuran, dean of the diplomatic corps, said that they were very happy to see the largest orchard in the world and congratulated the Korean people on

having converted this vast area of land into a fine orchard.

He referred to the fact that the non-aligned movement, inaugurated 22 years ago, has now expanded into a worldwide movement, and said that they were hugely delighted with the fact that the great leader of the Korean people His Excellency President Kim Il Sung has perfectly clarified the principles and policy of the non-aligned movement.

President KIM IL SUNG's Care for News Agencies Pool of Non- Aligned Countries

Pero Ivacic

**Director, Yugoslav International
Journalists Centre**

The Seventh Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries held in Pyongyang in May 1982 will be recorded for ever in the Pool's history of development and activity.

The Coordinating Committee includes the news agencies of 25 nations, but the Pyongyang meeting was attended by 59 delegations and delegates. This meeting was the largest of the CC meetings ever held. The meeting expressed the joint resolve to guarantee the unity of views and develop the Pool in accordance with the principles of the non-aligned movement. This is the greatest success achieved by the meeting. All the resolutions adopted in Pyongyang became the basis to make a success of the third plenary meeting of the Pool convoked in Tunis in November that year.

President Kim Il Sung's constant care and personal guidance and the activities of Korean comrades as hosts contributed greatly to successfully steering the Pyongyang meeting.

As Chairman of the Pool Coordinating Committee, I visited Pyongyang in February that year, with a view to carrying out arrangements for the schedule of the meeting and other preparations. Korean comrades rendered me every facility to make this working visit of mine greatest success and make flawless preparations for the

meeting during my sojourn, and they were kind enough to map out my itinerary to witness the achievements made by the DPRK.

I could not but admire all these kind hospitalities accorded me. One day Korean comrades broke a glad news that President Kim Il Sung was going to receive me. This was the highest honour for me. But I was not certain that such a busy personality would meet me on account of the Pool CC meeting, and asked if the President was going to receive all the participants. The appointment had already been made, however.

I had visited Pyongyang in 1978. At the time I led a delegation of the Tanjug News Agency in attending the celebrations of the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK. The celebrations were held on a grand scale, indeed. The great leader President Kim Il Sung took up his place on the tribune of a celebration together with high-ranking Korean officials and leaders of some 100 foreign delegations, to see a parade which showed the successes achieved by the Korean people in socialist construction. For a few hours hundreds of thousands of Korean working people marched past the tribune, upholding and waving bouquets and flags and unfolding beautiful scenes. This reminded me of the fact that a year ago millions of Yugoslavs kept watching TV screens during President Tito's stay in

Pyongyang.

Through the parade of Korean working people I saw the unbreakable unity of a people striving for their country's reunification, independence and progress, and could perceive their desire for friendship with the world's people and peace. Present on the occasion were many foreign heads of state and delegations. President Kim Il Sung met each of them. At the time my close Korean comrades informed me that if I stayed on a few days, I would also be received by him. Unfortunately, however, I had to return home. Thus, I had the honour of being received by him four years later.

I met the President at the imposing Presidential Office and extended my greetings to him. He ushered me into his room. I had been thinking of making a report on the Pool to him, and I felt myself quite strained. But his generosity eased my strain instantly. He received me warmly and referred to the importance of the meeting to be held in Pyongyang. He even said that he was sorry that he had been unable to receive me in 1978. I could imagine that Korean comrades had told him about what had happened to me then.

I could not but be surprised that President Kim Il Sung was fully informed of the Pool and the organization and objectives of the forthcoming meeting. He stressed that the meeting should be attended by as many delegations as possible, and added that at the meeting efforts should be made for the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement. He said he expressed full support for this, and emphasized that since non-aligned nations extended unanimous support, what was important for us was to conduct the meeting successfully so as to achieve cooperation among all non-aligned countries.

The meeting proceeded under his personal guidance from beginning to end. I am sure that the

Pool meeting convoked in Pyongyang was a model for all other meetings. In this way the Pyongyang meeting in May 1982 scored a tremendous success.

At the time I was received by President Kim Il Sung for the second time. I reported to him that we had fulfilled our duty well and the Seventh Pool CC Meeting had been conducted with success. The President received all the delegations and highly estimated them all; he had friendly conversations with them and expressed great satisfaction over the fact that the meeting had demonstrated complete unity and had been wound up successfully. I reported to him the whole course of the gathering and expressed my gratitude to him for his personal interest and much assistance.

The important speech made by the President Kim Il Sung at a grand banquet given by him in honour of the conference participants was adopted as an official document of the meeting.

In his speech President Kim Il Sung said:

"The role of the news service is really great in the struggle for the building of a new society.

"News services are the ears and eyes of society and spokesmen of the public opinion."

He also said:

"All non-aligned countries should join efforts to enhance the Pool's role and thus steadily expand and develop the non-aligned movement, brushing aside every obstacle and obstructionist move."

These are the most important of all the teachings given by President Kim Il Sung with regard to the Pool and his estimation of the importance and role of the information activities we are conducting.

Non-Alignment Movement Is Powerful Anti-Imperialist, Revolutionary Force in This Age

It is more than 20 years since the historic advance of the non-alignment movement was proclaimed in 1961 by 25 newly independent countries. History shows that the movement has become a powerful revolutionary force in our age, because it is represented by newly-emerging countries aspiring for Chajusong and revolutionary countries fighting courageously against imperialism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung put forth outstanding ideas and theories of this movement in a series of his works. The most important of these ideas and theories concerns the position and role of the movement.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“The non-alignment movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era.”

The non-alignment movement is a mighty revolutionary force because it fully reflects the trend and aspiration of the times and the people.

As the great leader said, this age is an age of Chajusong, an age of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

Independent development is unanimously desired by the world's people. They demand Chajusong and more and more countries take the road to independence. This is an irresistible trend of the present times.

Reflecting this trend, the non-alignment movement strives to safeguard the Chajusong of countries and peoples. This is why the movement has great vitality and here lies the source of its invincibility. And it constitutes a mighty revolutionary force, an independent force, which pro-

pels history along the path to independent development.

The non-alignment movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present era.

It was born of the anti-imperialist struggle and has grown in strength through this struggle and fought for the cause of national liberation against imperialism.

Non-aligned and newly-emerging countries cut off the chains of colonial slavery and appeared on the arena of history as the masters of a new age. This is attributable to their prolonged and arduous heroic struggle against imperialism and for national liberation. The non-alignment movement is an independent political force and an anti-imperialist revolutionary force which is composed of the newly-emerging countries which came into being by liquidating the cursed colonial system.

The non-alignment movement has vital interest in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. This is an inevitable requirement if it is to develop.

In order to defend their national independence and sovereignty, the peoples of non-aligned countries should fight against imperialism, main culprit who encroaches on them, and in order to sweep off the legacy of colonial rule and build a new society successfully, they must also fight the imperialist forces of reaction that obstruct their efforts. In order to safeguard their national wealth and realize equality and sovereignty in the international arena, it is also necessary to fight imperialist forces which run amuck to plunder their natural resources and force upon them inequality and submission. The anti-imperialist struggle is the vital demand of

non-aligned countries for their existence, social progress and the completion of their cause of national liberation.

Today non-aligned countries are actually playing a major role in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The non-alignment movement has become a mighty revolutionary force because it is strong enough to put its fundamental idea of anti-imperialism and independence into effect.

This movement has become the broadest international movement which embraces numerous countries with millions upon millions of population. Its ranks more than doubled in 1970, ten years after its inception, and this year they nearly doubled again, embracing 101 countries.

As the great majority of countries joined the movement, the politically-united masses with vast territories and rich natural resources on three continents turned into a powerful force opposed to the forces of imperialism.

With the appearance of the non-alignment movement and its development, another strong main force added to the world anti-imperialist and independent force which had consisted of the socialist force and the international working-class movement. Thus the non-aligned movement and the international working class's revolutionary struggle for socialism make up two major revolutionary forces of our age and join in a single stream for anti-imperialism and independence.

The emergence of the non-alignment movement as an independent political force narrowed the imperialist and colonialist sphere of influence and weakened their strength decisively.

With a view to terminating all forms of domination and subordination and building an independent new society, the non-alignment movement has vigorously struggled against imperialist aggressions and interventions, thereby dealing heavy blows at imperialism and accelerating the process of global reform and imperialist decline.

Thanks to the development of the non-alignment movement into a mighty anti-imperialist revo-

lutionary force of our times it has an increasing influence on the change that is taking place on a worldwide scale.

The movement has a great say in world politics as an entity that cannot be ignored. At international organizations imperialists are no longer able to adopt arbitrary resolutions against the interests of the non-aligned nations and the world's peace-loving people. Meanwhile, thanks to the activities of non-aligned and newly-emerging nations a number of international issues are rightly settled to meet the desires and demands of the peace-lovers the world over.

This is graphically proved by the adoption at the UN General Assembly of the just resolutions demanding the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and denouncing Israeli Zionists and South African racists and calling for sanctions against them.

How imperialists are bound hand and foot at international organizations, is made clear by the following lamentation of the former US ambassador to the UN:

"At the United Nations everybody raises his hand against America. Most of the member nations oppose what we support. A few friends we have, always fail in voting. We are, in fact, swimming against the stream."

There is no international movement like the non-aligned movement which unites the overwhelming majority of countries in an independent political force and wages a dynamic joint struggle against imperialism and for independence, vitally interested in opposing imperialist and colonialist aggressions and plunders.

All the events taking place in the international scene unequivocally show that no problem can be solved if the non-aligned movement is set aside.

The non-aligned movement is indeed a strong motive force that propels human history, as a mighty revolutionary force which conforms with the world people's aspiration and demand for independence.

INDEPENDENT ECONOMY AND NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

The urgent task confronting the non-aligned movement now is to establish a new international economic order and make the economy of each member nation more independent.

In order to consolidate national independence already won, each country must build a self-dependent national economy which is diversified, equipped with up-to-date techniques, relies on its own solid bases of raw materials and is run by local technical personnel so as to turn out domestically most of heavy and light industrial goods and farm produce needed to enrich and strengthen itself and raise the living standards of its people.

Only such a self-reliant economy can firmly guarantee political independence and Chajusong of a nation and provide its people with an affluent material life and enables the building up of strong defence potential.

But such an economy cannot be built in isolation without any economic relations with other countries. Because this undertaking is successful only when different countries meet each other's needs through international economic cooperation and exchange since they cannot secure everything needed to build a self-reliant economy. For international mutual accommodation a new international economic order should be established on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit and Chajusong. This new order will greatly help each country to build a self-reliant economy and contribute largely to the development of the world economy.

Generally international economic order means the whole of norms and systems of economic relations among countries. It is established historically and reflects the requirements and interests of the force which holds the dominant position in the economic relations among countries in a given historical period.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system; it is an unjust order that only brings profits to great powers."

The social root of the old international economic order is monopoly capitalism and imperialism.

Imperialists' rapacious pursuance of high monopoly profits was the chief factor in overseas aggression and plunder of monopoly capital and the establishment of the old international economic order.

The old international economic order was established when industrial capitalism developed into monopoly capitalism. In the late 19th-early 20th century imperialists reduced the greater part of Asia, almost all Africa and some Latin-American countries to their colonies or semicolonies. They harshly exploited and plundered colonies and oppressed peoples. In the course a system of monopoly capitalist exploitation and plunder of colonies and backward countries was established in all spheres of production, trade and finance and banking, and it was fixed as an international economic relationship or economic order.

It was long used as a lever of squeezing the oppressed and colonial peoples but it has become intolerable any more in our age of Chajusong when the masses of people have emerged as masters of their destiny.

Following the trend of our age, the newly-emerging countries are striving to consolidate political independence already won and bring about complete economic liberation and regard the establishment of a new international economic order as an absolute must for complete liberation from imperialist economic plunder.

The abolition of the old international economic order and the establishment of a new one based on Chajusong is fully possible in practice.

The international situation is turning decisively in favour of the non-aligned countries and no international issues can be solved successfully without their participation. The establishment of a new international economic order reflects the common desire of the peoples of the non-aligned and other developing countries which cover the greater part of the earth's land surface and comprise the majority of the world population—a desire to get free from imperialist colonial exploitation and subordination and live independently. No force on earth can kill it.

The non-aligned and other developing countries also have real potentials to establish a new international economic relationship. They have inexhaustible natural resources and good techniques and experiences. These are a great asset for economic development and exchange.

The abolition of the old international economic order and the establishment of a new one is a ripe demand of our times. But this does not come of itself but requires the active struggle of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Imperialists are resorting to all conceivable cunning ways and means to maintain and strengthen the old economic order, because it is vital for their existence.

Therefore, in order to set up a new order these countries should closely unite and fight under the banner of independence against imperialism.

The non-aligned and other developing countries must not only firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate with each other economically and technically and strive to establish a new order in all spheres of international economic relations. At the same time they must firmly defend their natural resources and solve the raw-material problem in keeping with the interests of their national economic development. Imperialists and colonialists rely on the old international economic order in their plunder of the developing countries' natural resources.

The developing countries account for 88 per cent of the world petroleum deposits, except those of socialist countries, 65.4 per cent of natural gas, 64.1 per cent of copper, 24.8 per cent of zinc, and 22.9 per cent of lead. These rich resources are plundered by imperialists as ever.

70-100 per cent of petroleum, zinc, aluminum, tin, cobalt, magnesium and chrome imperialist countries used in 1976 were from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Imperialists who rely on aggression and plunder for their existence maintain themselves as ever through plundering these countries of their resources for raw materials. Therefore, the abolition of the old international economic order concerns the final decline of imperialism which will be greatly hastened when the developing countries become real masters of natural resources.

Next in importance in the establishment of a new international economic order is to completely end unequal exchange between manufactured goods and raw materials. This exchange still remains the major lever of imperialist exploitation and plunder, and it is one of the main components of the old

international economic order.

The non-aligned and developing countries must take active steps to improve trade conditions, get fair prices of raw materials and ensure stability of income from export. Today, too, imperialists make enormous profits from inequitable and irrational trade conditions.

They earned 700 billion dollars of profits from the resale of about 95 billion dollars of petroleum bought from OPEC member nations between 1960 and 1973. Their profits from trade increased from 16 billion dollars in 1963 to 100 billion dollars in 1977. As the report of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit pointed out, the developed capitalist countries bought one ton of coffee for 37.3 tons of fertilizers in 1960 and for 15.8 tons of fertilizers in 1982; they demanded 6 tons of jute for a 7-8-ton class truck in 1959 and 26 tons of jute at the close of 1982. This clearly shows that they conduct inequitable trade with developing countries.

Imperialists plunder the developing countries of their resources at random, but follow the policy of protected trade and have erected high tariff barriers, preventing the flow of foreign goods into home markets through threat and blackmail. Under these conditions the non-aligned and developing countries must strive to pull down imperialists' tariff and other barriers against their exports—raw materials and semi-finished and finished goods—and reform the present trade system and organizations serving their interests.

Along with this, they must stop imperialists from using their preferential system as a means to put political and economic pressure on them and as a tool to destroy their unity and alienate them from one another.

The most effective way to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one is to realize South-South cooperation.

If these countries closely unite and increase economic and technical cooperation through South-South cooperation they can run their economy splendidly for themselves, free of imperialist aggression and plunder.

When they selflessly cooperate with each other on the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual accommodation through South-South cooperation, great progress will be made in the efforts to establish a new international economic order.

All developing countries, while briskly conducting South-South cooperation in all fields, must adopt practical measures for cooperation and put them into effect without delay.

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South-South cooperation is multifarious economic cooperation and exchange among non-aligned and developing countries based on the principle of filling each other's needs: it is an economic strategy of newly-emerging countries

South-South cooperation does not brook any further delay because the developed Western capitalist countries stubbornly reject the establishment of a fair new international economic order and spread illusion about "North-South cooperation."

The essence of "North-South cooperation" advocated by imperialists is that developing countries, backward in economy and technology, should produce mainly raw materials and the developed Western capitalist countries manufactures for mutual exchange. This is based on their policy of aggression to keep developing countries shackled to them indefinitely as their source of raw materials. This is graphically shown at the 11th Special Session of the UN General Assembly, the North-South Summit held at Cancun, Mexico and other international negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic order. In particular, at the Cancun Summit in 1981, heads of state of developed countries bluntly declared that they would not "gift" developing nations with a new international economic order. And at the 6th Session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development the US and other Western capitalist countries arrogantly and obstinately opposed the restructuring of the irrational international financial, monetary and trading systems set up in the past. Therefore, non-aligned and developing countries should not pin hopes on "North-South cooperation" but believe in their own strength and realize South-South cooperation.

South-South cooperation proposed by the great leader enjoys the support and sympathy of many heads of state.

Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, said this March that it is a general trend for developing countries to strive to realize South-South cooperation, consolidate political independence and attain economic liberation and stressed the necessity to take concrete actions for South-South cooperation.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the

Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, who visited our country in October this year, stressed the importance of South-South cooperation in the solution of world economic problems and actively supported as very significant the South-South Summit initiative taken by President Kim Il Sung.

Non-aligned and developing countries have enough conditions and possibilities to expand South-South cooperation.

They have the common past and all of them fight today for Chajusong. This community is the basis of their friendship and solidarity and provides a guarantee for expanded cooperation in economic, cultural and other spheres.

They have also rich manpower and material resources and good experience and techniques accumulated in the course of building new societies. Moreover, they have a good experience in setting up regional or departmental cooperative bodies and promoting collaboration. If they effectively use these conditions and possibilities and substantially develop South-South cooperation can they attain economic independence and quickly develop education and culture and build rich and strong, independent and sovereign states without relying on developed capitalist countries.

What is important in developing South-South cooperation is to take effective measures for expanding and developing multifarious cooperation and exchange among non-aligned and developing countries and put them into practice without delay.

Quite a few measures have so far been taken to promote economic and cultural cooperation among these countries. It is high time to go over to organizational measures and practical action for cooperation.

For South-South cooperation it is important for

developing countries to have a firm stand that if they desist from depending on and worshipping the developed countries and firmly believe in their strength and increase this cooperation relying on their manpower and material resources can they build prosperous new societies and live as well as others.

Next in importance is that South-South cooperation should begin first among those countries interested in it and it should be conducted substantially in agriculture, construction and other fields where fruitful mutual exchange and cooperation are feasible. When the advantages of South-South cooperation are proved in practice in this way many more countries will take part in this cooperation.

A pressing problem now arising in developing South-South cooperation is to hold a South-South Summit.

The way to settle the serious problem confronting the world at present, as the great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out, lies in increasing cooperation among developing countries. To this end it is imperative to hold a South-

South Summit as soon as practicable.

Discussion at the summit of the above-said problem would be a strong political backup to South-South cooperation and an important measure to conduct it on a full scale.

The South-South Summit will bring about a turning-point in developing South-South cooperation into a tremendous movement to be joined in by governments and wide strata of people of economic, educational, cultural, scientific and other fields in the newly-emerging countries.

Non-aligned and developing nations should prepare one condition after another to convene the South-South Summit which has become a mature problem now.

If South-South cooperation is realized and a new international economic order established a great progress will be made in the struggle to build an independent new world, a world which will be free from all forms of dominationism and colonialism and in which the sovereignty of all countries and nations will be perfectly realized.

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Yemen Arab Republic and Non-Aligned Movement

(Foreign Ministry of
Yemen Arab Republic)

One of the main objectives of the non-aligned movement is to establish right and equitable relations among countries and peoples.

Yemen was one of the first to join this movement and has played an active part in it. Especially, after the revolution of September 26, 1962, she advanced the following principle of external activity: "We will respect the United Nations Charter and treaties of international organizations, endeavour to consolidate world peace, adhere to the principle of neutrality, support the principles of peaceful coexistence among nations."

Great powers are scrambling each other now to make other countries their dependencies and satellites and most countries and peoples are falling a victim to the colonial policy of imperialists. Under these circumstances the Yemen Arab Republic regards the non-aligned movement as a vital necessity.

We consider that the non-aligned movement not only reflects one of the sacred revolutionary objectives of our Republic—to establish equitable relations among nations—but also represents an independent force out of blocs. Therefore, we support this movement and are doing all we can to strengthen its role in foreign affairs.

Yemen considers that the non-aligned movement is a political force to defend and consolidate global peace and security and that strengthening

this movement is one of the essential requirements for averting the dangerous consequences the present worldwide scramble may cause.

The Yemen Arab Republic is of opinion that if it receives true and powerful support the non-aligned movement will be able to open up a new phase in international relations. We are endeavouring to realize world peace and observe the principles of peaceful coexistence among nations. And this accords, we consider, with the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement.

The Yemen Arab Republic holds that the observance of the principles of the non-aligned movement is a way to build an independent, equal and just new world free from all forms of domination and subjugation. Therefore she makes active contributions to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

The Yemen Arab Republic opposes imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination and Zionism, as well as all forms of aggression, occupation, domination and foreign interference. In other words, she opposes all kinds of submission, subordination, direct or indirect interference, political, diplomatic, economic and military pressure in any form in international relations.

There can be no economic equality in a society where the rich exploit the poor. Neither can there be social equality where there are those who

arrogantly claim that by God's providence they are superior to others in colour, race and belief.

Accordingly, it is necessary to make revolution against all the forms of oppression, support the non-aligned movement and intensify its activities.

Political equality can be realized only when non-aligned countries strengthen cooperation and solidarity. From this point of view, encroachment on a non-aligned country must be regarded as a challenge and violation of the security of all the non-aligned countries.

Without putting an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, tensions cannot be removed from those parts of the world. Therefore, the Yemen Arab Republic acknowledges that the non-aligned movement must play a more positive and influential role in solving the Middle East question.

The non-aligned movement must not only censure the Israeli aggressors and the policies of their supporters but also endeavour to achieve peace in the Middle East—the just peace which ensures the Palestinian people the right to establish an

independent state in their homeland and sovereignty.

Since its inception, the non-aligned movement has striven to eradicate oppression and establish social and economic equality among all countries and peoples. The aspirations and wishes of non-aligned nations will be realized before long.

The equalities the Yemen Arab Republic recognizes are: the political equality free from aggression, domination and colonialism; the social equality which is free from racism and tolerates no discrimination or privileges in any form; and the economic equality which is free from plunder, monopoly and exploitation. We consider that these are the equalities and principles sought by the non-aligned movement.

The history of mankind was a sequence of struggles to liberate man, guarantee his well-being and achieve a peaceful, free and equal life for all countries, great and small. The non-aligned movement must play an important role in realizing its historic cause.

First International Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on Developing Small Island Countries

Last September there was the first international conference of non-aligned countries on developing small island countries in Grenada. The conference was attended by delegates of some 30 island countries and international organizations and

delegates of the DPRK and other countries which are not island countries.

The conference stressed the need to unite the strength of small island countries in their struggle for socioeconomic independence and to establish a new international econ-

omic order so as to resist the pressure of imperialist multinational corporations.

It adopted a final document which proposed to form a world group of experts to promote the development of island countries.



Historic Conference Illumines Way to Develop New National Culture

The 1st Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries opened in Pyongyang on September 24, focussed deep interest and expectations of the world's progressive peoples and cultural workers and successfully wound up its work on the 28th.

The conference was attended by 95 delegations and delegates from 75 countries and embattled organizations and 20 international organizations. They exchanged their successes and experiences gained in the development of education and culture, and discussed strategy for educational and cultural development and ways and means to effect this strategy, measures and methods to promote exchange and cooperation in these fields.

The conference scored a great success thanks to the cooperative spirit and sincere effort on the part of the attendants.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet to welcome the delegates to the conference and made a speech titled "Let Non-Aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture under the Banner of Independence and Sovereignty." The participants were deeply moved and encouraged by his historic speech which elucidated the correctest road to be followed by non-aligned and developing countries in advancing their national culture. They adopted this speech amidst enthusiastic applause as an official document of the conference.

The great leader met the foreign ministers of education and culture and gave them important teachings on a series of questions arising in developing education and culture in the newly-

emerging nations.

The participants in the conference addressed a letter of gratitude to the great leader President Kim Il Sung for having provided every facility and shown solicitude to enable the first NACECO to proceed smoothly and achieve a tremendous success. The conference adopted the declaration reflecting the will and desire of the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries to advance education and culture and successfully build a new society, and the action programme to promote cooperation in the fields of education and culture.

The conference added a brilliant chapter to the history of the non-aligned movement thanks to the high sense of responsibility of the participants for fulfilling the mission of the times and upholding the idea of the non-aligned movement.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is of tremendous significance that the Ministers of Education and Culture of non-aligned and developing countries heading for Chajusong get together to share their successes and experiences in the work of education and culture and discuss measures and ways and means to develop exchange and cooperation in these fields."

One of the major successes achieved by the conference is that it defined clearly the principles and stance to be held by non-aligned and developing countries in advancing national culture. The participants emphasized the necessity to raise high the banner of Chajusong in the development of national culture. This is a manifestation of the firm determination of the newly-emerging nations to hew out their destiny for themselves.

Another success is that the conference clarified the tasks confronting the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries in the development of national culture, thereby enabling them to tackle with these tasks with clear-cut objectives and full confidence.

For the newly-emerging countries to develop education properly it is important to do away with the aftermath of the imperialist colonial slave education and democratize educational work. Otherwise, it is impossible to fully develop national education to meet the requirements of the construction of a new society. As taught by the great leader, the most urgent problem that must be solved by the newly-emerging countries in their educational work is to train native cadres well so as to meet their own demands for them in building a new society. To reject the tendency to return to the past and national nihilism in the cultural sphere and combat imperialist cultural infiltration is an essential task before the newly-emerging countries in developing progressive national culture and art. They should strictly guard against the infiltration of reactionary imperialist culture and must never tolerate the slightest elements of it. The conference provided practical measures for non-aligned and developing countries to step up exchange and cooperation in advancing national culture so as to secure a rapid progress in this sphere.

As was pointed out in the debate, the newly-emerging countries have scored considerable successes and accumulated invaluable experiences in the development of national culture since their independence. If they share their successes and experiences and help each other, they can develop national education and culture by their own efforts.

The documents of the conference indicate that there are many fields and ways and means for non-aligned and developing countries to conduct

cooperation. They include: generalization by various methods of the successes and experiences in national education and culture; exchange among specialized organizations in various fields; cooperation in the work of training native cadres and building up educational and cultural facilities; regular arrangements for various festivals, which will be an advisable method for increased cooperation and exchange among them and the promotion of the development of education and culture.

The conference expressed its determination to strengthen unity and solidarity between non-aligned and developing countries and realize joint international action with a view to establishing a new international system of educational and cultural exchange.

The first NACECO became an important occasion to encourage and stimulate the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries in their struggle for consolidating their national independence already gained, developing national education and culture and art and for building a new society. Also, the conference dealt a heavy blow to imperialists working to check the independent development of non-aligned and developing countries and made a great contribution to increasing the might of non-aligned movement as a whole and accelerating their cause of independence against imperialism.

The whole course of the conference testified that the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries are firmly resolved to expand and strengthen the non-aligned movement, foster their national culture and facilitate the cause of independence against imperialism, and that a bright future is in store for them.

The Korean people will conscientiously fulfil the tasks devolving on them in strengthening the non-aligned movement and developing the culture of the newly-emerging countries.

Let Us Develop National Education and Culture under the Banner of Chajusong

Over 80 heads of delegations and delegates from various countries and fighting organizations and international bodies spoke at the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries.

The speakers highly estimated the successes achieved by the Korean people in developing education and culture under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. And they were unanimous in

stressing the need of developing education and culture suited to their national conditions on the principle of self-reliance under the banner of Chajusong and of erasing the aftermath of colonial rule and building independent new societies by strengthening South-South cooperation.

The Editorial Board of "Age of Chajusong" introduces the gist of their speeches.

Let Us Uphold the Banner of Chajusong

Djavad Mansouri, head of the Iranian delegation:



The Islamic Republic of Iran attaches special importance to the Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Other Developing

Countries. Because we call for the independence of a positive and powerful culture and want to lessen dependence on others for its development. It is important to oppose imperialist domination in the field of culture, achieve its sound development and fully guarantee education to all strata of society.



Tan Tiong Hong, head of the Malaysian delegation:

At present the world has not enough educational establishments so that there are many illiterates. So, in order to acquire



scientific and technological knowledge needed for social and economic development, it is necessary to guarantee conditions for the uneducated to receive education and for the educated to take part in research work.

A. Majeed Khan, head of the Bangladesh delegation:



Strict adherence to the principles of the non-aligned movement is highly important in developing culture and education. For Bangladesh, the non-alignment is of crucial importance; it is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. We have striven in the past to safeguard the principles and objectives of and promote, the movement. We shall continue to do so in the future. I am confident that this conference, held in pursuance of the decision of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit, will help each of us to gain a closer understanding and greater appreciation of our respective cultural traditions and educational efforts.

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Hussain Mohammed Abdullah, head of the Yemeni delegation:

Since the revolution the government has waged a stubborn struggle to eradicate ignorance, poverty and backwardness. The



state has paid attention to educational sphere and kept increasing the number of schools of different levels, so that there has been opened up the possibility to enable all the children of school age to go to school in the near future.

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Mohamed Hamad Mohamed Mater, Sudanese delegate:



The Sudan is convinced that the First NACECO will contribute to advancing the non-aligned movement. In order to develop education and culture, non-aligned and developing countries should make the maximum use of their abilities and possibilities.

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Humberto Padilla, head of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party delegation:



In Puerto Rico today it is a matter of pressing urgency to strengthen national identity. Therefore, it is necessary to terminate US colonial rule and achieve complete right of self-determination and independence and freely hew out its destiny without foreign interference.

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Samy Ahmad, head of the Iraqi delegation:



We waged the crusade against illiteracy and emancipated more than two million people from ignorance. The Iraqi people will be completely free from illiteracy in the near future.

Korea's Achievements and Experiences Are a Guiding Compass in Building a New Society

James A. Michel, head of the Seychellois delegation:



J.W. Rwanyarare, head of the Ugandan delegation:

It is the most reasonable to choose the beautiful Pyongyang as the venue of this conference in that delegates of developing countries, which cast off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism, and the countries still fighting with arms, will be able to have a hope for the development of education and

D.N. Mwakawago, head of the Tanzanian delegation:



The First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries gives us an opportunity to exchange experiences and formulate a new strategy to develop education and culture in conformity with the demands of developing realities. It is of special importance for this conference to be held in the DPRK. The achievements made by the Korean people in education and culture under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung are remarkable and unique. These achievements can be used as a key to the consolidation of national independence, the mapping out of educational and cultural policies and the building of a new society.

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culture as well as liberation and reconstruction of their countries, through Korean realities. The participation of nearly all the member nations in this conference is living proof of the important role played by Korea in the non-aligned movement and a demonstration of the validity and vitality of the movement and the united strength of non-aligned countries.

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We sincerely praise the wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il. The successes achieved by the DPRK in the educational and cultural fields are a result of the application of the Juche idea by the Korean people in these fields. We will learn from the achievements and experiences of Korea.

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Bellahsene Shabane, head of the UNESCO delegation:

I express admiration for the fact that under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung the Korean people wiped out illiteracy long ago and set up an education system



under which all people can study through various forms of education and at schools of all levels.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung provided opportunities of worthwhile creative labour to the people closely united behind the Party and Government and built the developed industry.



Miles Banda, head of the
Zambian delegation:



The Korean people established the most superior socialist system of education with the Juche idea as a guiding principle, so as to train their own cadres able to serve the revol-

ution and construction faithfully. The revolutionary Democratic People's Republic of Korea is also forcefully arousing the popular masses to the struggle to liquidate imperialism, colonialism and exploitation of man by man in the world, with the great Juche idea as a guiding compass.

We are confident that the conference would offer us an opportunity to learn a lot of things from the achievements and experiences of the Korean people in the fields of education and culture and help non-aligned and other developing countries further promote cooperation in these fields.



Girma Yil Ma, head of the
Socialist Ethiopian delegation:



We have stayed in the DPRK for a brief period but witnessed how the backward country developed into a powerful socialist state in a short span of time. We could see smiling children brimming over with happiness, dignified and conscious people, neat and tidy streets and highly de-

veloped education and culture everywhere. These miraculous achievements made in the DPRK are attributable to the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea and the endeavours of the diligent Korean people. We must learn much from the achievements and experience of Korea.



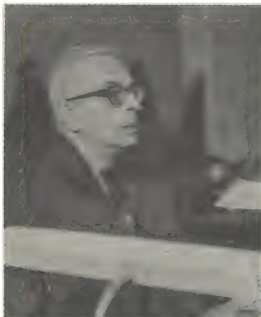
A.B. Kamara, head of the
Sierra Leonean delegation:



We have a firm faith instilled by the Juche idea whose requirement is to solve all problems by attaching primary importance to man. The faith underlies the efforts made by Sierra Leone for the development of education and culture in recent years. The Sierra Leonean government scored no small success in expanding primary education network and improving curriculums and method of education. We will exert much effort for education and culture to develop science, technology, public health, agriculture, drama, music and so on.

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Ranji Chandisingh, head of
the Guyanese delegation:



DPRK. This is because Korea is
our model in the fields of edu-
cation, culture and art.

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Mbarari Karingi, Kenyan
delegate:



The struggle to develop edu-
cation and culture should be
linked with the struggle to
adhere to the principle of
Chajusong against all forms of
imperialist domination and ag-
gression. In this light, it is very
significant that the conference
of ministers responsible for the
educational and cultural work of
non-aligned and developing
countries is held in the capital of
the DPRK, the country of a
people who reconstructed every-
thing destroyed by imperialists
and made such a great progress
in the fields of education and
culture in a very short span of
time. Korea's experiences advise
us to build independent edu-
cation systems by giving full
play to all our ability.

its educational work, based on
the principle of the Juche idea
that man is the master of every-
thing and decides everything, so
that the people will acquit them-
selves better as the masters of
their own destiny.

We are endeavouring to effect
a revolution in a nationwide
anti-illiteracy campaign and
convert Zimbabwe into a de-
mocratic and socialist country.
We are also making efforts to
equip ourselves with the Juche
idea created by the great leader
President Kim Il Sung, with a
view to solving more problems
in the field of education.

Great successes scored in
Korea are a model proving that if
developing countries awaken
their people and properly or-
ganize and mobilize them they
can achieve great success. We
wish Korea greater success in
future.

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Victor N. Chibundu, Nigerian
delegate:



It is quite natural that this
meeting should be held in the

Isafi Peter Woto, delegate of
Botswana:



Dzingai Mutumbuka, head of
Zimbabwean delegation:

The thought of the great
leader President Kim Il Sung
became a guiding compass in
formulating the educational
policy. Zimbabwe is developing



learning them in the spirit of mutual respect, reciprocity and solidarity with other countries and fights against imperialism and apartheid and for South-South cooperation.

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V.C. Dadson, head of the Ghanaian delegation:



We find this conference very useful in bringing together delegates of non-aligned and developing countries to exchange ideas on the achievements and experiences scored in the fields of education and culture, seek new strategy and practical ways for promoting educational and cultural development and further expanding cooperation among them.

B.A. Tlelase, head of the Lesotho delegation:



In Lesotho the crux of its education policy is to ensure everyone rudimental education, enforce universal primary education and strengthen the training of personnel needed for managing and operating the modern economy. Non-aligned and developing countries should take various measures to share the successes achieved so far in the educational and cultural fields and thus further strengthen cooperation in these fields.

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Dimitri Turchaninov, head of the delegation of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions:



Bourgeois culture keeps hin-

dering the cultural development of the new-born countries. Capitalist countries are working to benumb the mentality of the people and new generation in developing countries to perpetuate their domination and exploitation. Our first and foremost task is to frustrate these manoeuvres of imperialism. The World Federation of Teachers' Unions will always strengthen fraternal and fair cooperation with all countries which have common aims and aspirations.

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Abdul Samad Gayomi, head of the Afghan delegation:



Education and culture should be closely interrelated, and education must be made to promote the development of culture. The present age demands that education play a greater role. Education should help all people know well about matters arising in preserving and consolidating peace, matters of human rights, self-determination, independence and freedom and matters of liquidation of colonialism and racism.

Nahas Angula, delegate of the SWAPO:



We are waging a liberation movement in a difficult situation. Millions of our children are deprived of their ample opportunities of learning. Similar situations are to be found in Namibia, South Africa, Palestine, Puerto Rico, and other countries and regions. Our people have had no opportunity to display their creative talent to attain their welfare and serve the development of the world. Therefore we have no alternative but to fight indomitably until we win complete victory.

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Mahmoud Mawid, head of the PLO delegation:



In the Arab territory under the occupation of the Israeli ag-

gressors, activities are being carried on to liquidate national culture of Palestinians and other Arab peoples and plunder their wealth. The Israeli aggressors are conducting barbarities everywhere, closing schools and massacring people. Though tremendous difficulties are in the way of their revolution, the Palestinian people fight on, looking into a bright future, without losing hearts.

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Mohamed Nageb Al Said Ahmad, head of the Syrian delegation:



Today the advancement and development of Syrian culture is being restricted by the continued menace and subversive activities by US imperialists and Zionists. Even at this very moment the Israeli aggressors under the patronage of US imperialists are destroying our schools, hospitals and cultural relics with shells and the occupiers are plundering historical remains in the Arab land. Their such acts are a challenge to the conscience of the world, human rights, international agreements and an undisguised infringe-

ment on Arab peoples. This Conference must adopt its action programme and decision to terminate the imperialist and Zionist encroachments and violations, and have all nations stop imperialist cultural infiltration and uphold their cultural ingenuity and develop education.

The world's people should attain progress and resurgence and build a fair new world where constructive cooperation will prevail free from imperialism and racism.

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F. S. Tharu, head of the Nepalese delegation:

The principle of non-alignment is greatly conducive to strengthening cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries and creating favourable conditions for advancing education and culture



in these countries. I am firmly convinced that this conference will open up a new phase in the cooperation among non-aligned countries and draw up a specific programme and find ways and means to put it into effect.

Miljenko Zrelec, head of the Yugoslav delegation:



Cooperation in the fields of education and culture is of utmost importance for implementing the great aim set by the non-aligned movement. We will do our utmost to increase and expand cooperation in these fields.



R. Djundjuran Kusumahardja, head of the Indonesian delegation:



The government of Indonesia does not preclude educational and cultural cooperation with other countries. We hold that this cooperation be conducted harmoniously in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect.

Abdulmageed Kashkusha, Libyan delegate:

Imperialists, colonialists and racists are trying to destroy the weak and small nations not only physically but also culturally.

Non-aligned and developing countries must unite and frustrate all their vicious schemes.



Abdul Wahid Abdullah Obad, head of the Democratic Yemeni delegation:



Today imperialists and colonialists are following a policy of subjecting the popular masses to their colonial exploitation and plunder with outdated and backward culture and ideologies. We should democratize education to arm people with progressive thought, and

build a culture for people and lead them to fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.



Samir Mansouri, delegate of the League of Arab States:

Penetration of Jewish culture aims at deepening the Jewish policy on occupied Arab territories. We call upon this historic conference to make the Jewish stop at once their educational and cultural infiltration into Arab countries.



Lu Lushan, delegate of the World Health Organization:



The development of education and culture is a precondition of socio-economic development including that of public health. Therefore, we are

convinced that this important historic conference will contribute not only to increasing cooperation in the field of education and culture but also to the work to attain the target for the health of all people.



Mohammad Arif Siddiqui, delegate of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:



The scope of cooperation in education is immense. That however needs immense resources and gigantic efforts. We fervently hope that this Conference will end on an innovative and practical programme as so wisely. From UNIDO it will be our privilege to contribute, as much as we can, to any programme that this august assembly decides to establish.



Adib Lajmi, delegate of ALESCO:

We will continuously strive to make the Arab popular masses widely participate in the work to create their national cultures so as to pave a highroad for the



Wickremasinghe, delegate of Sri Lanka:

The ministers of education and culture of the non-aligned and other developing countries have gathered in Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to strengthen mutual cooperation in the educational and cultural fields.

I would like to offer my heartfelt thanks to His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il for the invitation of our delegation to this conference and for warm hospitality accorded us.



Pascoa Carvalho, head of the Sao Tome and Principe delegation:



Global economic crisis and present unequal international relations obstruct the efforts of developing countries to develop education and culture. In order to eliminate this obstacle it is necessary to establish a new international economic order

efflorescence and development of Arab culture and, at the same time, will further strengthen cooperation with the non-aligned and other developing countries in this work.



Jorge Serrano, delegate of the Centre of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World:



Fine experiences exchanged at this conference are attracting the interest of our Centre.

The Centre of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World will receive assistance from the non-aligned and other developing countries through this meeting and its future activities and, at the same time, contribute to the work for the genuine development of education and culture.

and develop close relations of cooperation.

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Panayiotis Serghis, delegate of Cyprus:



The Korean people wisely led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung are a close friend of the Cyprian people in the struggle for freedom and justice.

We are discussing the questions to strengthen cooperation in the educational and cultural fields in Pyongyang, the beautiful and wonderful capital of the DPRK, one of the most active members of the non-aligned movement.

Clifford Borg-Marks, delegate of Malta:



Malta is a small island but will continue to help, as best as its small resources allow, emerging and developing nations in the spirit of solidarity which it holds for the non-aligned movement.

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Henry Makgothi, head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa:

The enthusiastic welcome and entertainment we received in Pyongyang, the valuable ex-

periences we shared with distinguished delegates of non-aligned and developing countries, splendid artistic performances were festivals to be described only by superlative expressions. They will remain in



our memory forever. We will inform our brethren of all these. We are resolved to strengthen the struggle against racism and reactionary forces by every possible means and hasten the advent of the day when the goal set at the First NACECO will be attained.

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Declaration of the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries

(Gist)

The First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, adopted its Declaration on September 28. Follows the gist of the Declaration:

Emerging from the tragic and painful experiences of foreign domination, oppression and exploitation, and now engaged in the tasks of preserving and strengthening national liberty against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism and all other forms of aggression and oppression and committed to the ideals of peace, international understanding, and human rights, the non-aligned and other developing countries represent a new wave that is pushing humanity eventually to a new historical era.

The non-aligned and other developing countries appealed to the great powers to halt the arms race, which is consuming at an ever-increasing rate the scarce resources of our planet, and wasting much of our finest scientific talent in sterile and destructive pursuits.

The non-aligned movement is verily a call for a New World Order which can be shaped and sustained, mainly by education that aims at actualization of potentialities inherent in man, and by culture that irrigates and nourishes the highest aspirations not only of a few but of all the members of the society.

Building of education and culture in the non-aligned and other developing countries is the people's own work to be carried out by themselves. Individual and collective self-reliance which implies tapping and utilizing all the local potentialities and resources to the maximum, relying on the people themselves, is the basic way to develop education and culture in these countries.

Each country should fulfil its historical mission

in the building of education and culture through individual self-reliance and promote joint development of education and culture of the developing countries through collective self-reliance, and participate in the programmes of culture and education for peace, international understanding, and human rights. In particular, it must encourage and foster the quest for the knowledge of man and the universe, as also the arts and sciences of their interrelationship. And, finally, it should endeavour to discover, or invent and apply increasingly efficient means of the right rhythms of acceleration of human progress.

Education enables man to become aware of his dignity and value and enables him by providing facilities and opportunities for synthesising in his personality the refined qualities of physical, emotional, rational, scientific, aesthetic, ethical and spiritual culture, to contribute creatively and effectively to development of society. In view of this, it is an inevitable requirement of the building of a new society to assign priority to education.

Extending the opportunities and facilities for education is an important condition for increasing the potentiality of the people and should become one of the instruments of development in the building of a new society. Each country should give education to all members of society in conformity with its specific conditions and possibilities. Education for all designed for the integral welfare of all is the only acceptable ideal, and is imperatively necessitated by the critical times through which humanity is passing today.

Along with the idea of education for all, it is necessary to emphasise the idea of life-long education. And in order to implement this objective, opportunities and facilities should be provided to all members of society by developing simultaneously pre-school, school and adult education

and continuing education.

Developing countries insist on the removal of those factors which perpetuate outdated education and which continue to promote national and racial antagonism, discord and division and the pernicious theory of the inferiority of the developing countries. It is recommended that the education system should be restructured and redesigned as rapidly as possible to reflect in each country its own national genius, replacing the colonial educational structure. In this connection, a special provision should be made for students to study the problems of their own countries as also their history, culture, geography and ecology.

Massive training of skilled personnel, technicians and specialists is an important task for eliminating the vestiges of colonial education.

The Conference considers that each country should increase on a large scale vocational schools and other specialized institutions for training technical personnel and create indigenous cadre training centres.

Each state should maintain independence in its formulation and implementation of educational policy and settle all problems arising in the building of education by its own efforts and to suit its own actual conditions.

General educational work, including its policy, should constantly be brought closer to the reality of building a new society.

Great importance should be attached to the scientific formulation by governments of strategies for educational development suited to the prospective demand and specific conditions of their respective countries.

Training of teachers holds the key to the tasks that are being assigned to education. Each country should establish a teacher-training system on a wide scale and give priority to the training of teachers. The teaching profession should also be expected to promote in cooperation with the community, healthy interaction between educational institutions and the society at large.

Given the increasing dimension of education and considering the high priority that should be given to it, state expenditure on education should systematically increase. The state should also expand the scope of its responsibility for providing adequate facilities and conditions for education.

Each country should encourage social organizations, communities, mass media and cultural establishment to take active part in the promotion of education, and social communities and all citizens should involve themselves in providing sup-

port, skill and labour input, and moral, material and financial assistance to educational work on a voluntary basis.

The improvement of the status of women cannot be dissociated from general progress of societies. Hence it is essential to promote genuine equality between men and women by ensuring equality of educational opportunity for girls and women so as to promote their participation in political, economic, social and cultural life of society.

Culture is an indispensable factor of human life. In its widest sense, culture may now be said to be the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs.

Culture is a positive factor which provides national identity and which involves people in national community. The loss of cultural identity threatens national independence itself.

Every national culture contributes to national development and enriches the common wealth of mankind with its unique identity and interchange with other national cultures.

A nation's cultural heritage constitutes part of common wealth of mankind.

It is important to excavate, protect and preserve cultural property, develop actively all aspects of cultural heritage and thus enhance the dignity and value of excellent traditions of national culture.

At the present time when the non-aligned and other developing countries are set to the building of national culture, restitution to the home countries of the cultural properties plundered or taken away by the imperialists, colonialists and Zionists should not be delayed.

Every national culture develops and becomes enriched in its interrelations with other culture.

Each country should oppose the chauvinist tendency towards other cultures, and develop cultural exchange with other countries.

All the members of society should be ensured extensive right in the field of cultural creation.

Infiltration of imperialistic ideas and attitudes is a dangerous factor that hinders the sound development of national culture, and measures should be taken to check and arrest this infiltration.

Each country should be vigilant against the activities of cultural agencies of imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and racists and check the spread of unhealthy culture which distorts the history and culture of nations, fosters discord and

antagonism between peoples and corrupts and degenerates people.

Literature and art play a major role in national life and in the enlightenment of the masses.

The people should be encouraged and enabled to participate extensively in the activities relating to literature and art, and special efforts should be made to develop authentic popular literature and art congenial to the national sentiments, feelings and aspirations, which reflects their pride, self-confidence and enthusiasm.

For the rapid development of literature and art, cultural organizations and professional art troupes should be widely formed, their pivotal role enhanced, popular creation encouraged and culture developed with large-scale participation of the people.

Every country should establish a system of training cultural workers, cultural experts and artists. Great importance should be attached to fostering among people noble sentiments and abilities to take an active part in the cultural creation and for that purpose education in culture and art should be organized throughout the whole course of education.

Each country should take steps for the dissemination of healthy culture and popularization of culture and enhance the role of cultural establishments, professional art troupes and mass media in the popularization of culture.

A key factor in making the people authentic beneficiaries of culture is in the creation of social and economic conditions whereby everybody can fully enjoy the cultural life.

Special efforts should be made for encouraging cultured life congenial to the national ethos and aesthetic sense and for improving the living environments of the people. Efforts should also be made to promote leisure activities. Each country should systematically increase the number of cultural establishments and facilities to meet the people's growing cultural demand and ensure the regional balance in their distribution.

The non-aligned and other developing countries have the common history of humiliation, trials, tribulations and the lofty desire to bring about joint prosperity. It is an inevitable demand of the historical development to strengthen the South-South cooperation in the fields of education and culture.

The South-South cooperation in the fields of education and culture should be oriented towards the acceleration of their decolonization and in-

dependent development and towards the strengthening of the might of the non-aligned movement, and it should also serve to realize complete national liberation and independence, social progress, friendship and solidarity between peoples and global peace and security.

The determination to bring about a radical turn in the South-South cooperation by means of expanding bilateral and multilateral cooperation in various forms and ways such as exchange of experiences, experts, art troupes, students and information and setting-up of joint venture, and of taking joint practical measures to raise the effectiveness of cooperation was reaffirmed.

Developing countries should increase individual and collective support to the countries less developed in the fields of education and culture and give priority to the mutual cooperation with the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Collective self-reliance of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the building of education and culture does not reject the exchange with developed countries in the fields of education and culture. It is, however, affirmed that complete equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs, the recognized principles in the international relations, have a full validity also in the international cooperation for the development of education and culture.

The Conference condemned all attempts of imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists, racists, Zionists and all other dominationists to violate the sovereignty and dignity of other nations, pursue their unilateral interests in the fields of education and culture and impose a specific culture upon other countries.

The Conference expressed the determination to strengthen the unity and solidarity between the non-aligned and other developing countries and to realize international joint action with a view to establishing a new international system of educational and cultural exchange.

The Conference adopted a programme of action for expanding and developing cooperation between the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture in conformity with this Declaration.

The participants in the conference entrusted the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with submitting this Declaration to the forthcoming Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries and to the 22nd General Conference of UNESCO.

Action Programme for the Cooperation in the Fields of Education and Culture among the Non-Aligned Countries

(Gist)

The First NACECO held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, adopted an Action Programme for the Cooperation in the Fields of Education and Culture among the Non-Aligned Countries on September 28.

Cooperation in the Field of Education

Working out an educational policy in keeping with the concrete realities of each country is of utmost importance in favouring the development of education.

Educational policy is mapped out and implemented by each state.

To promote the organization of seminars and consultations, with a view to exchanging experiences and opinions among educational policy-makers, as well as planning staff visits and expert dispatches.

To set up in their respective countries a Centre for Documentation on Educational Experiences and Innovations to perform the function of exchanging experiences among member countries.

Non-aligned and other developing countries are called to closely cooperate in establishing, improving and perfecting the educational system to meet the demands and laws of the harmonious development of the human being and the immediate and future requirements of the progress of nations and society.

Education is one of the basic rights of man and a

motive force of national prosperity and social progress.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should strive to extend school education and enforce compulsory schooling, at least in primary education, and create a school network covering the whole of the country at all levels of education using the mother tongue as the teaching language.

To cooperate with a view to increasing the capacity of each country to guarantee 100% school attendance of school age children by the year 2000, owing to the extension of school education.

At present, the eradication of illiteracy is one of the main tasks to be carried out in the field of education by non-aligned and other developing countries, with a view to consolidating their national independence and securing their accelerated socio-economic development.

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation will undoubtedly help unfold successful anti-illiteracy campaigns.

This cooperation should be further promoted to eradicate illiteracy by the year 2000.

To widely exchange information and documentation on the strategy of illiteracy eradication and organize seminars on the experience that non-aligned and other developing countries have in the field.

In this respect, the Conference welcomed the offer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host, in 1984 or 1985, a Seminar of non-aligned and other developing countries on the experience gained in anti-illiteracy and the school enrolment

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The Conference appealed to international organizations to place special priority on cooperation with a view to the educational development of non-aligned and other developing countries. International organizations can particularly grant financial and technical aid to developing countries in fields such as: building schools, producing teaching material, training teaching personnel, studying teaching theories and methods, eradicating illiteracy, increasing school attendance by school age children, and training technicians.

The Conference recommends to the group of Coordinating Countries to identify in UNESCO's Programme and Budget for 1984-85 all the actions which are included in this Action Programme that could result in decision-making priorities for this international organization and to submit without further delay an express request to UNESCO with a view to their immediate attainment to the benefit of non-aligned and other developing countries.

Cooperation in the Field of Culture

The most important aspect in building up national culture is to correctly define the orientation of cultural policies.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should promote national culture harmoniously blending the positive elements of their cultural heritage with relevant, progressive elements of other cultures. With a view to attaining these objectives, countries are called upon:

To closely cooperate in order to formulate appropriate policies to build up a progressive and mass culture reflecting in a national and original form social, political and economic life as well as other historically-established national traditions.

To encourage organizing seminars and meetings of experts for exchanging experiences in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, exchange of policy-makers and planning experts.

The people is the sole master of culture as they are the most dynamic and most conscious creators of culture.

That is why countries should continue the actions they have already begun and launch new ones.

To exchange information, specialists, cultural staff at community level in order to improve the methods and techniques used in various countries for wider democratization of culture and larger participation in cultural life.

To join the efforts made in order to deeply involve all society strata in the creation of literature and works of art and ensure the flourishing of literature and arts through the masses' collective participation and force.

Each national culture enriches the world cultural patrimony with its own creations and assets.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should make joint efforts to fight down nihilism which consists in ignoring national cultural identities or denying their values.

They should respect and protect the dignity and value of all national cultures.

To study the feasibility of an international scientific seminar on the theoretical and practical problems confronting non-aligned and other developing countries in the scientific research devoted to literature and art, on their achievements and experience.

Progressive national culture develops and blossoms out through the struggle against all kinds of reactionary and backward cultural manifestations.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should make joint efforts to eradicate the damaging consequences of the colonial domination in the field of culture to prevent the imperialist cultural infiltration and all forms of unhealthy cultural influence and to closely cooperate in their struggle against the cultural and ideological infiltration of imperialism.

To this end, they should:

Take joint action against all attempts to provoke aggression, war and racism and to spread servile attitudes, apathy, corruption and depravation.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should closely cooperate in their efforts for retrieving their cultural heritage plundered by imperialists, colonialists, Zionists and profiteers and study the means for speeding up their restitution to the countries of origin.

In order to actively protect and preserve the national physical and non-physical cultural heritage, its presentation and restoration should be independently and objectively approached.

Following the conservation and maintenance of the historical monuments and cultural assets and the improving of people's education the physical and non-physical cultural heritage of the respective countries should be protected against destruction and degradation.

Recommend the setting up in Pyongyang of a Museum of national musical instruments from non-aligned and other developing countries.

Organize advisory meetings of experts and workshops aimed at setting up a state system meant to preserve and protect the national cultural heritage in accordance with the reality in each country.

It is the people who actually create and profit by literature and arts.

Non-aligned and developing countries, while combining the literary and artistic activities of the broad masses with those of the professional writers and artists are also to promote literature and art in accordance with the feelings, ideology and taste of their respective peoples, with the national features and the imperatives of their own development.

To organize in Pyongyang a biennial or triennial film festival of non-aligned and developing countries from 1985 or 1986.

To recommend that the first art festival of non-aligned and other developing countries be held in Pyongyang in 1986 or 1987.

To encourage cooperation and exchange of experiences between Writers' and Artists' unions.

To recommend to non-aligned and other developing countries to attach special importance to the manifestations that will be organized in each

country in 1985 for the International Youth Year.

To recommend the group of coordinating countries to consider possibilities of organizing a meeting of the youth in non-aligned and other developing countries in 1985 for the celebration of the International Youth Year.

To encourage the publication of books for children and organize an international fair of children's books and of art works made by children.

The training of cultural personnel plays a major part in the implementation of cultural policies.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should set up a solid system with a well-defined aim of training of specialized personnel and broadly sketching the formation of cultural promoters and creators.

Modern means of communication play an important part in today's cultural education and dissemination.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should develop and largely utilize new communication technologies with a view to making their contribution to forming competent creative people and strengthening each nation's cultural identity.

In order to protect and preserve the national cultural heritage and develop literature and art, each country should set up various cultural institutions and create cultural industries, according to its own reality, with a view to mass production of cultural objects, audio-visual aids, inter alia, thus meeting the cultural needs of the masses.

The creation of highly civilized living conditions and a cultural environment conducive to a healthy way of life in society is a logical requirement to be met when building up a new society as well as a prerequisite for raising the cultural level of the people.

To closely cooperate in cultural education designed to raise the cultural and technical level of social strata.

To closely cooperate in the promotion of the masses' cultural and artistic activities.

To closely cooperate in actions designed to

popularize sports and physical training.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should increase assistance of all types to enable the peoples in the regions where struggle for independence is going on, movements such as SWAPO and PLO, the only legitimate representatives of the peoples in Namibia and Palestine, as well as the South African people, to defend their national cultural identities, to foster their full development and lay the cultural foundations of their countries' independent development; they should make their contribution to defending the cultures in the Caribbean region, such as the Puerto Rican one which is still under colonial rule.

To recommend the appointment of an international day for the study of the peoples' cultures in the countries struggling for national liberation.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should extend international cultural cooperation according to the principles of respect for the identity and dignity of each national culture, independence, non-interference, full equality and reciprocity. In so doing they should endeavour to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding, confidence and dialogue among peoples for peace and friendship.

To recommend to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements in conformity with the reality for developing cultural cooperation among non-aligned, developing and developed countries.

Coordination of Cooperation Actions

To coordinate their action by actively participating in international cultural events.

The Conference considered it necessary to convene the Conference of the Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on a regular basis.

The Conference highly appreciated the activity of cooperation in the educational and cultural domains carried out by the coordinating countries.

It also considered it necessary that the functions

and role of the coordinating countries in these domains should be further increased with a view to extending and promoting cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries.

The coordinating countries for the above mentioned fields should periodically evaluate the implementation of recommendations and decisions concerning cooperation in the educational and cultural fields. They should also study effective measures meant to speed up their implementation and be active in making recommendations.

All non-aligned and other developing countries are urged to fully support the coordinating countries in carrying out their activity.

The Conference considered it necessary to convene the informal meeting of the representatives of coordinating countries in Paris, under the aegis of UNESCO, every 6 months. This meeting should coordinate the implementation of the present Action Programme for cooperation and organize joint actions.

Non-aligned countries are called upon to harmonize their positions as much as possible in advance and carry out joint actions for endorsing those decisions and recommendations that reflect the interests and requirements of non-aligned and other developing countries in international organizations and conferences.

The Conference decided to draw up and circulate a list of domains and subjects calling for cooperation as well as a list of domains and subjects for which cooperation is available with a view to making known the possibilities of cooperation in the educational and cultural domains and helping efficient decision-making in this respect.

To this end the Conference set the coordinating countries the task of circulating the required questionnaire among the member states.

Should the occasion arise the coordinating countries should be able to convene a meeting of experts in the field.

The Conference entrusted the DPRK, the host country, with submitting the present Action Programme to the Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries or the Summit as well as to the 22nd UNESCO General Conference to be held in the ensuing period.

Strong Voices for Independent Development of National Culture

People's attention was drawn by the flags of non-aligned and other developing countries fluttering in the autumn wind on flagpoles in front of the People's Palace of Culture downtown Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital. The palace was the venue of the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries. The meeting hall was full of delegates and observers who had come with the noble idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

Opening and congratulatory addressers extended their heartfelt gratitude to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il for having provided best conditions so as to make the conference a success. This was clear from the speech by the head of the Mali delegation. He said that the appointment of the DPRK as the venue of the conference was a highly important condition for guaranteeing the meeting success.

After congratulatory speeches the congratulatory group of the Korean Children's Union entered the conference hall. In their congratulatory speech the Children's Union members sang of their happiness in ecstatic joy and were enwrapped in sorrow at the thought of children in south Korea under US imperialist occupation, touching the heartstrings of the attendants and moving them to tears.

Delegates introduced achievements and experiences they had gained in education and culture and proposed measures and ways and means to develop the work in these spheres to a higher plane, and highly praised our successes and good experience.

On September 26 the delegates to the conference had the highest honour of being received by the great

leader President Kim Il Sung and hearing his important speech "Let Non-aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture under the Banner of Independence and Sovereignty" at the banquet given in their honour.

In his speech the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"This conference will be an important occasion to encourage the peoples of newly-emerging countries in their struggle to advance education, culture and art and build an independent new society and will contribute greatly to strengthening the non-aligned movement and realizing global independence."

After hearing his historic speech delegates were full of confidence in victory with the unbounded honour and joy of having learned the correct way to the independent development of national culture. This is what they said:

"The great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung leads our age with qualities as an unboundedly benevolent and outstanding activist and with prestige as the most distinguished politician of this century, has a penetrating insight into all problems raised by the times with clairvoyance and lights up our path."

"He is a great leader, indeed. The Korean people under such a great leader is literally a blessed people. I was completely taken by the personality of the great President."

"We admire the distinguished services of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the world's great masters and teachers of education and culture."

The head of the Guinean delegation said in an emotional tone that he expressed once again heartfelt respect to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who is doing his best to strengthen and develop great and beautiful Korea, particularly developing countries fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and against hunger and ignorance, and who is vigorously inspiring their just cause.

On September 27, late at night, delegates crowded to the conference hall, putting aside their rest.

Their joyful, emotional tone of voice breaking the quiet, gestures and sprightly steps spoke of their excitement.

In the daytime ministers of education and culture and the chairman and vice-chairmen of the conference had the greatest happiness of being received again by the great leader. They were given important teachings on a number of measures for the development of education and culture in the newly-emerging countries, including those to increase South-South cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries in the spheres of education and culture and oppose the cultural penetration of imperialism and develop national culture. So their joy and excitement knew no bounds.

Delegates of Zimbabwe, Guyana, Bangladesh, Nepal and other countries could not repress their emotion and expressed their joy passionately:

“The great leader is the world’s greatest revolutionary strategist. When he gave perfect answers to the questions raised by Africans who don’t know how to make revolution and are at a loss what to do, I felt everything clear as if the locked water flowed out through the open sluice.”

"The good health and longevity of the great leader President Kim Il Sung has a direct bearing on the destiny of our revolution and his precious teachings are a beacon lighting up our way forward."

The meeting hall was in a vortex of emotions and joys.

Delegates had debates day and night, expressing their resolves to develop genuine national culture.

The conference ended in success. Delegates were unanimous in expressing satisfaction with the fact that the conference was successfully held at the highest level, and said:

"The meeting held in the homeland of Juche, a model country in the non-aligned movement, was really extraordinary. It proceeded smoothly on mutual understanding and trust without any disputes or differences."

During the conference the delegates visited Mangyongdae, and inspected the exhibition of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works. They also inspected the Grand People's Study House, the Students and Children's Palace and other educational and cultural establishments and saw the mass game "People Sing of the Leader" and the music and dance epic "Song of Glory."

At the exhibition of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works the delegate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen said: "Today the great leader's Juche idea has spread throughout the world. Yemen is going to build a country like Korea."

After seeing the mass game the delegates said with one voice: "We did not know there is such a fine art in the world. The mass game is really wonderful."

They admired the discipline, organization and stamina of pupils and stressed that no force on earth could conquer such a people.

They did not stint praises on our achievements made in educational and cultural development, saying that all these surpass their imagination and are so mysterious and fascinating that they are like a legend and that Korea should be the standard-bearer of education and culture.

Indeed, the conference was a historic meeting which marked a turning-point in the educational and cultural development of non-aligned and developing countries.

Chin Gyong Suk

"The abolition of illiteracy is an important national task in the building of a democratic country and one of the prerequisites for the people to enjoy cultured lives."

KIM IL SUNG

Barrier of Illiteracy Broken Down

After the liberation of Korea (in August 1945) our people's enthusiasm for nation-building was running high. Thanks to democratic reforms carried out by the people's power peasants became owners of land and workers, of factories, and women rose up in the building of a new society, enjoying equal rights with men.

But, because of the Japanese imperialist policies of obliterating Korea's national culture and keeping its people ignorant, the overwhelming majority of our working people, more than 2.3 million of them, were unlettered. This constituted a great obstacle to giving full play to their ardent patriotism and creative wisdom. With so many illiterates it would be impossible for our country to set itself free from centuries-old backwardness as soon as possible and become rich and strong and prosperous and develop a new national culture for the people. Under these circumstances the cultural revolution had to begin with emancipation of working people from illiteracy.

Well-advised Policy and Various Measures

This challenging task of emancipating all working people from ignorance was fulfilled successfully in a very short period of time thanks to the most

correct policy and energetic and meticulous guidance of the great leader General Kim Il Sung who has dedicated his all to the freedom and liberation of the people and led our revolution to victory.

In order to carry the work through in a short period the great leader saw that the masses undertook it as their own work, while at the same time making the state grapple with and step it up actively. The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea adopted the "decision on the abolition of illiteracy" in November 1946 and made sure that an anti-illiteracy campaign was launched on a nationwide scale, and took measures to establish a well-regulated adult education system consisting of Korean alphabet schools, adult schools and adult middle schools. In addition, the state decided to complete the elimination of illiteracy by March 1949, and in order to guide this work in a coordinated way, established the illiteracy abolition guidance commissions and inspection commissions at all levels.

Despite the claims of a busy life in the early period of nation-building the fatherly leader went among the masses and made detailed explanations on the object and importance of the crusade against illiteracy, the Party's policy and ways and means to implement it, thus mobilizing them to

the earliest completion of this crusade.

In order to conduct this colossal undertaking it was essential, first and foremost, to solve the question of teachers needed in large numbers.

The great leader saw that those who were learned taught the unlettered, and those who had become literate helped those lagging behind and that teachers and students led the crusade against illiteracy.

Teachers taught students in daytime and in the evening they taught unlettered adults at the same classrooms. University, college and middle school students, too, taught Korean alphabet zealously. They were student-teachers. Even young school-children helped their parents in their study; they went from house to house and urged every unlettered person to attend alphabet schools. Officials of governmental and social organizations, technicians and office employees taught Korean alphabet to aid this work.

The question of classrooms was solved in a nationwide movement. School classrooms, office rooms of government bodies and enterprises, rural democratic propaganda halls and upper rooms of dwelling houses were used as classrooms.

Working people had great zeal to learn. At the time of the agrarian reform many peasants were fretted for their inability to read their own names written on the markers driven into their tracts of land. Now, workers and peasants held pencils for the first time in their life in their rough hands. They sat all the night through, studying Korean alphabet, boundlessly grateful to the fatherly leader for providing them with the opportunity of enlightenment. "Knowledge is power and ignorance is ruin!"; "Let us learn, learn and learn!" Under these slogans the whole nation learned. White-haired grandfathers learned from their grandsons attending primary schools, fathers and sons

studied at the same desks. Factories and villages, all nooks and corners resounded with voices of reading Korean alphabet.

A Model Generalized

As the crusade against illiteracy took its first vigorous step, the great leader created a model and generalized it, so that the masses were roused actively and the campaign spread swiftly across the country.

A vivid example of this is the case of a woman named Li Gye San. One day in August 1947 this simple country woman came to Pyongyang to meet General Kim Il Sung, carrying some of the wheat and potatoes she had gathered in. And she had a reason to do so.

Her father was a hired hand and her mother a kitchen maid. The latter was forced to work at a landlord's at the age of 15 to make up for her family's debt and was subjected to all sorts of maltreatment. Li Gye San married a hired hand, but her husband was pressganged into the Japanese imperialist "Patriotic Service Corps" and died while engaged in forced labour. Now, she had a dark future to face with two little ones and wailed over her misfortune, but nobody would help her in those days when Korea was a foreign colony with no sovereign power.

But the great leader General Kim Il Sung won back the country and gave her land, which enabled her to begin a new life. She felt a guilty conscience as she had not expressed her gratitude to the General for having provided her with such great happiness. So she determined herself to call on the General.

With a bright smile on his face, the General warmly clasped her knared hand. She offered him the gift and said that though not much, it was the

first grain she had reaped from the land given by him.

The General could not decline the offer and repeatedly expressed his thanks to her. He asked her a lot of questions about farming and education in her village. Then he asked her what she was studying and if she was reading newspapers. She was at a loss what to say; she was still illiterate.

He told her that all Koreans must learn to read and write Korean and that only then would they find their life worthwhile and be able to render better service to the country. He earnestly advised her to learn Korean. He asked her to wipe up her illiteracy and send him a letter written by her own hand in three months. She said she would.

On her return home she studied hard. She visited primary school teachers to learn, and also attended the alphabet school with village women. She always had her book whether she was in the kitchen or weeding in the field.

Just as she had promised to the General, exactly three months later, she wrote a letter to him with all sincerity. On the very day they held a meeting of peasants in her county, and appealed to the whole nation to step up the crusade against illiteracy sparked by the great leader, in an all-people movement. This campaign spread instantly like a prairie fire throughout the country. Later the woman graduated from a university and became cooperative farm chairman and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Barrier Torn Down at Last

Under the intelligent guidance of the great leader General Kim Il Sung the crusade against illiteracy progressed very rapidly. 500,000 illiterates became learned in four months from December 1946 to March next year and 950,000 during the

same four-month period in 1947-48. This was a tremendous success.

In May 1948 a large-scale national anti-illiteracy exhibition was held in the revolutionary capital city of Pyongyang to demonstrate the success achieved by the crusade against illiteracy. Exhibited there were more than 90,000 letters of thanks permeated with deep loyalty, addressed to the fatherly leader who had brought enlightenment to the unlettered, exam papers and works of alphabet school students and other materials showing the achievements of the anti-illiteracy campaign.

Busy as he was for the nation's affairs, the fatherly leader inspected the exhibits with deep interest. He said that in order to leave no man unlettered, the illiteracy abolition guidance commissions and inspection commissions should raise their role and that work should be well done with individual persons.

For the four winter months of 1948-1949 a general offensive campaign against illiteracy was waged (to take care of old people and women in the main.) In the spring of 1949, before ploughing, all alphabet schools throughout the nation carried out state examinations. All the students gained good marks in the examinations to testify how loyally they had implemented the teachings of the fatherly leader on wiping out illiteracy in this land for good.

We achieved a great success in the crusade against illiteracy left over by Japanese imperialist colonial rule and made over 2,300,000 people literate only in three years or so.

Having broken down the barrier of illiteracy our people were able to embark on the bright road to the building of a new country and national culture and became the dignified and proud people of an independent, sovereign state and sagacious builders of a new society.



Korea—Model of National Education

John Atta-Quayson (Ghana)

The non-aligned and other developing countries emphasize the pivotal role of education as an instrument for their social, economic and cultural development.

In most of developing countries manpower resources constitute a key element in building a new society. It is more urgent now than ever before for developing countries to train their own cadres needed in all spheres of nation-building and give a full scope to their strength and talents. In the light of this the convocation of the Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries is quite opportune and is of great significance.

Education and culture are highly developed in the DPRK, the sponsor of the conference.

Through the mass game performed by 50,000 pupils at Kim Il Sung Stadium we could see it clearly. The mass game deeply impressed us. It was a comprehensive and colourful work of gymnastics, music, dance and fine arts. The participants in the mass game showed a high degree of organization, discipline, alertness and creativity, which was the result of their highly developed mental ability. The mass game is a very good means to educate the students in the spirit of collectivism to achieve one aim. It is also effective in developing their physical fitness to a very high level.

The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

we visited was unlike anything I had seen before. The well-appointed palace enables students to conduct diverse extracurricular activities and gives them the opportunity to relate the theoretical studies they have in school to practical activities. I was impressed with the way in which political and ideological education is given to children and students not only in the palace but also in all the schools we visited. Through political and ideological education students grow up to be the dependable pillars of the nation and patriotic citizens to shoulder the destiny of the country. This education of the new generation is highly important and necessary.

Everywhere in Korea I could witness cheerful and vigorous children going to school in files. It is schools that are situated at the best places in the neat and clean city full of optimism and free of addicts, the jobless, children denied schooling and beggars. There are creches, kindergartens, and primary and middle schools everywhere.

These miraculous successes in education owe entirely to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who show deep interest in education and set up palaces and schools and wisely guide the work to develop education.

Korea is our future and a model of education we should follow.

Korea—Land of Arts

**Gezqui Allola, Chief Librarian
of Tunis Public Library, Tunisia**

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has greeted the heyday of socialist national culture and Juche arts, which the world people eulogize as the great Renaissance of the 20th century.

The film art of the DPRK with large and modern film studios and a large number of artists is splendidly performing the leading role in the development of Korean culture and arts.

As all people say, Korean films are entirely new, first-class films in ideological and artistic qualities.

Her opera art has also developed markedly. Her operas are entirely unique. The new-type operas show the way to make operas a genuine art for the people and indicate the only correct orientation of operatic development for the first time in history.

Korean dance is graceful and beautiful, revolutionary and popular and very high in technique. The superb skill and flawless movements of dancers are

in perfect harmony.

Fine arts have steadily developed.

Arts are developed not only by professionals in Korea. They are also created and spread among the working people.

There are amateur art groups everywhere people live and work—factories, enterprises, farm and fishing villages, schools and other places.

The Korean people not only enjoy literature and arts to their hearts' content but also create them. All people in this country can sing, dance and play musical instruments.

Korea is, indeed, a "land of arts." Then, how?

All brilliant achievements made by Korea in the cultural sphere are due to the sagacious and outstanding leadership of His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the dear leader of her people.

He advanced outstanding and original theories and the only correct line to put into effect President Kim Il Sung's immortal literary and art thought

and led wisely writers and artists to realize them splendidly.

The core of his unique literary and art theory is that of humanics.

Literature is humanics.

In the past many people sought to demonstrate the relations between literature and man. But they failed to clarify the fundamental problem.

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il alone formulated the literature and arts of our age as humanics from a new angle and, on this basis, gave a scientific elucidation of their essence and specific features.

His theory on humanics fully reflects the fundamental requirement of the Juche idea for attaching primary importance to man in dealing with everything and making everything serve him.

The essence of human life lies in acting and fighting for Chajusong. One can realize Chajusong only when one has wiped out all shades of national

and class enemies trampling underfoot man's Chajusong. In a word, human life is a struggle to get free from all manner of subjugation and enjoy independent and creative lives as masters of nature and society.

Therefore, the literature of our age should portray an independent man and provide a full answer to the problem of his Chajusong. The struggle of people for Chajusong is to enrich his political integrity as masters of revolution and construction. Accordingly, literature as humanics should depict representative Juche-type men and effectively contribute to revolutionary education.

The correctness and greatness of this theory were convincingly demonstrated by the brilliant results of Korea's literature and arts.

The DPRK produced the first opera of an entirely new style in the human history of literature and arts.

Korean film, drama, literature, music, dance, fine arts, acrobatics, and other forms of culture and arts are causing a great sensation everywhere in the world for their profound ideological content, high artistic value, revolutionary and popular character, socialist content and diverse, creative national forms.

The creation of the theory on humanics fully meeting the fundamental demands of the Juche idea has enabled literature and arts to blossom out brilliantly as a powerful hymn of praise to human greatness, as a popular and revolutionary genuine art.

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il also advanced the seed theory. In a word the seed means the core of a literary or art work. It determines its value. Only when a writer selects the seed correctly he can convey his ideological and aesthetic intention through his work and guarantee the philosophical content of his work.

The creation of the seed theory is an entirely new discovery and a landmark in the human history of literature and arts.

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il not only advanced the original theory and policy of literature and arts but also carefully guides the creative activities of writers and artists, selecting the seeds of works for them and teaching how to create their works. His meticulous guidance gives them strength and wisdom and lends the wings of creation to them.

This is how Korea's literature and arts have greeted their heyday.

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il, a genius in arts, fully mastered the Juche-inspired thought of literature and arts in his early age, scientifically analyzed the urgent demand of the times, the desire of the people and the laws of literary and artistic development and unfolded a far-reaching plan to innovate the DPRK's literature and arts.

He put forward a bold policy to do away with everything backward in the content and form of literature and arts, and the system and methods of creation and create the new and original things suiting the specific conditions of Korea, and thus brought about radical innovations in all domains of literature and arts.

Indeed, he is a genius in literature and arts born of the 20th century and a great teacher who has greatly contributed to the treasure house of arts.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I pay my highest respect to the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il who performed brilliant exploits which will go down in letters of gold in human history.

Education of Younger Generation and Training of Native Cadres

—In Non-aligned and Developing Countries—

“The primary requirement in building a new country and creating a new life is to train one’s own cadres.”

KIM IL SUNG

The problem of native cadres is one of the most important and urgent tasks to be tackled in the building of a new society. Nothing can be done without native cadres. Without them it is impossible to build an independent economy, develop national culture or expect national progress and prosperity. Solving the problem of native cadres is more urgently required for countries far removed from modern civilization, especially newly-independent countries freed from the fetters of imperialism. In an endeavour to build an independent and creative new life, non-aligned and developing countries now pay primary attention to education and make great efforts to train their own cadres, tightening their belts.

In Democratic Yemen

This year the Yemeni Government allotted about 5.5 million dinars for the purpose of beefing up material and technical foundations for education. General and specialized schools, as well as technical education centres, laboratories and libraries, will be built anew with this money.

At present a fourth of its population attend schools. The state expenditure for education amounts to 20 million dinars a year. This is 20 times as much as that in the days of colonial rule.

In Libya

At present nearly 2,000 people learn special knowledge

at skilled workers’ training centres set up in Tarabulus, and other towns. The state appropriated about 1,000 million Libyan dinars for the training of their own cadres under the current Five-Year Plan for Economic Development (1981-1985).

In Ethiopia

Of late the Government of Ethiopia worked out a three-year plan to expand and complete the system of vocational education and set about carrying it out. Under this plan it has already begun to build two normal colleges. These colleges will train 500 primary school teachers each every year. When their construction is finished,

the number of pedagogical institutions will run into 12 all told. The government also plans to set up four specialized schools in northern and eastern provinces.

In Zimbabwe

Latterly the Zimbabwean Government decided to institute a TV study course. This course will contribute to eliminating illiteracy and developing the system of national education.

Zimbabwe is already running a special study course on the radio. This course conducts lessons for primary schoolchildren and lectures on the rudiments of hygienics, and informs peasants about ways and means

of rural cooperation and agricultural reforms on the principle of collectivism.

In Algeria

The plan to train native cadres is being carried out with success in Algeria. Recently the universities and colleges held graduation ceremonies. On June 29 last a graduation ceremony took place at the national administrative cadres' school in the capital. 175 young people got certificates of economists, lawyers and financial specialists. The first-term graduation ceremony was held in the faculty of architecture of a university in Ouahran, one of the nation's hubs of industry and culture. At

present 15 Algerian universities train competent specialists needed for the construction of a new society. Under the plan to train their own cadres, the country works to set up institutes of higher learning in all administrative centres of provinces.

In Bangladesh

Bangladesh develops elementary education. Under a governmental plan primary schools and their classrooms will be built and repaired across the nation in the fiscal year of 1983.

This work is active particularly in Dacca, Chittagong and other provinces. These provinces repair and build primary schools



Tanzanian students engrossed in physical experiments



Ugandan students study hard

and their classrooms, while at the same time building up other educational facilities.

In Madagascar

Latterly Madagascar founded a national electronics college. This is the first of its kind in this country. The college will train experts in electronics and teachers of electronic computation. It will contribute to developing the country's science and technology and economy.

In Indonesia

Indonesia makes efforts to meet the shortage of engineers and specialists.

The 4th Five-Year Plan which

is under way in this country, requires many engineers and experts. Indonesia has approximately 26,000 engineers across the nation, which means an engineer to 5,750 persons. Therefore, this country has taken measures to train a large number of engineers and specialists for different fields of the national economy. At present Indonesia's institutes of higher learning produce about 3,000 engineers and experts a year.

In Cape Verde

Since independence this country has allocated a fifth of the state budgetary expenditure every year to improve edu-

cational systems and get rid of illiteracy. As a consequence, all the children aged 7 to 12 can go to school now. In 1982 and 1983 almost 60,000 pupils study at schools. 98 classrooms were set up even in out-of-the-way places, so that the children there get schooling.

An intensive drive was conducted to eliminate illiteracy. The result was that illiteracy rate decreased from 75 per cent at the time of independence to 65 per cent this year.

Booklets published to develop national education under the slogan of "Somalization of education"



In Senegal technical know-how is often passed over on the spot to raise technological attainments of working people



WHO Southeast Asia Regional Conference on Primary Health Care Held in Pyongyang

The World Health Organization Southeast Asia Regional Conference on Primary Health Care was held from September 7 to 16 in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by the delegation of the Southeast Asia Regional Office of the WHO, the delegation of the WHO, the Afghan delegation, the Bangladesh delegation, the Burmese delegation, the Bhutan delegate, the delegation of the People's Republic of China, the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Ethiopian delegation, the Indian delegation, the Iranian delegation, the delegate of the Pan American Health Organization and Jamaica, the Maldivian delegation, the Maltese delegate, the Mongolian delegation, the Nepalese delegation, the Sri Lankan delegate, the Thai delegate, the Yugoslav delegate, the delegate of the European Regional Office of the WHO, the delegate of the mission of the WHO in Mongolia, the delegate of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the delegate of the UN Development Programme, the delegate of the UN Fund for Population Activities and the delegate of the UN Children Fund.

At the meeting the following agenda items were discussed.

1. Implementation of the policy and strategy of PHC in support of health for all by the year 2000 (HFA/2000) in member countries.

2. National health development strategy to support HFA/2000 through PHC and national health system.

3. Health infrastructure development for planning and management of national health development in support of strategy for HFA/2000 and PHC.

4. The role of governments and international agencies in support of PHC.

At the opening session Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi of the DPRK made a congratulatory speech. Congratulatory speeches were also made by the Director of the WHO Regional Office for Southeast Asia, the delegate of the UN Development Programme, delegate of the UN Children Fund, the

delegate of the UN Fund for Population Activities and the delegate of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

On the first item on the agenda Li Jong Ryul, First Vice-Minister of Public Health and the delegate of the DPRK, made a keynote report entitled "Organization and Implementation of Primary Health Care in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," which was composed of three parts—the principles adhered to by the DPRK Government in PHC, the organizational system of PHC in our country, and the rational method for PHC in the light of our experience. In his report he fully generalized the successes the DPRK Government achieved in PHC under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. He noted that the DPRK Government is guided by the Juche idea in the development of PHC, too, and that applying this idea, it adheres to the following principles in PHC: the enforcement of universal free medical care, the maintenance of the policy of prophylactic medicine, the proper combination of traditional Korean medicine with modern medicine, the constant enhancement of scientific and technical levels and giving priority to the ideological education of health workers.

He referred in detail to our primary health care organizational system which consists of the sanitary and anti-epidemic system built around the section-doctor system, an advanced health care system, and city and county (district) sanitary and anti-epidemic stations; the system of supplying materials through city and county (district) medicament management agencies, hospital-supply centres and nursery-supply centres; and the support and referral system comprising provincial and central hospitals and many other specialized hospitals. With the rational distribution of the primary health care network, the reporter pointed out, health care services have been improved remarkably and in 1982, the number of the ambulatory aid per head was 18.5, the general mortality rate

was 4.3 per 1,000, and the mortality rate of infants under one year was 11.4 per 1,000 live births, and the average life expectancy was 74 in 1982.

He stressed that in our country the strategic goal of primary health care advanced by the WHO to be attained by the year 2000, has been successfully achieved in the main along with the eradication of infectious and endemic diseases. The DPRK Government will, as in the past, develop primary health care to suit the specific conditions of the country.

Many delegates of countries and international organizations made reports and speeches on the four agenda items.

At the conference views were exchanged on the successes and experiences gained in PHC by member countries and serious debates took place on ways and means for expanding and developing cooperation among these countries in this sphere. The conference manifested a resolution to further enhance the role of nations and international organizations in the work for improvement and development of primary health care, remove the imperialist leftovers in the health sphere and make a radical progress in solving the question of people's health.

The conference adopted a recommendation of the WHO Southeast Asia Regional Conference on PHC. The recommendation consists of 14 articles—"Political Commitment," "National Health Policies," "National Plan of Actions," "Inter-Sectoral Coordination," "Community Participation," "Resources for Primary Health Care," "Health Infrastructure," "Manpower

Development," "Training," "Management Information System," "Traditional System of Medicines and Practices," "Essential Drugs," "Role of WHO and Other UN Agencies" and "Bilateral and Multilateral Collaboration." The document detailed the urgent and important tasks confronting member nations and the WHO and other UN organizations in implementing the strategies to protect health for all by the year of 2000.

The recommendation pointed out that the attendants of the conference sent a message of congratulations to the great leader His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the National Day of the DPRK, and expressed hearty gratitude to the great leader His Excellency Kim Il Sung and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il for their great interest in making the meeting a success.

During the period of the conference delegates inspected many health organizations in our country and expressed deep admiration at the achievements made in the domain of public health. They were also invited to attend the celebrations of the 35th founding anniversary of the Republic.

The WHO Southeast Asia Regional Conference on Primary Health Care held in Pyongyang was a significant meeting which marked another turning-point in strengthening ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation among the member nations in enhancing the level of primary health care, an urgent task in the practice of public health, and protecting health for all by the year of 2000.

The WHO Southeast Asia Regional Conference on Primary Health Care



Clean and Peaceful Pyongyang



Dr. Pricha Desawadi (Thailand)

Pyongyang was really peaceful. There was no sign of traffic problems, crime, accident and polluted environment. The road was so wide and clean. I was deeply impressed with beautiful flowers on both sides of the straight road. People moved quietly, orderly and disciplined. The buildings lining the streets were so high, and I learned later that they were apartment houses for working people. Shops were on the ground floor of these buildings and gorgeous with various goods.

Pyongyang people are unlike people of Thailand and other

countries. They are quite polite and highly disciplined. I could not hear any loud talking or shouting from the streets. I tried in vain to hear the noises from early morning until 1 a.m. or after midnight.

There were beautiful fountains at so many places of the capital city. They make people feel cool and even calm their minds. The fine environments of life in Korea are due to the wise guidance of the great leader.

Pyongyang is quiet, clean and peaceful. But it suffers from an unhealed wound. It is the division of Korea into north and south. Before I came here I did not know well about Korea's division.

In Pyongyang I saw the Korean people striving to reunify their country and knew well that Korea should never be divided into north and south. Who would like to bisect the body? The Korean reunification question is complex and difficult. The only way to one Korea is to realize the reunification proposals advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

What can be helpful to this is mass movements. All countries of the world should support Korea.

I thank the DPRK for its warm welcome and hospitality.

I wish the great leader President Kim Il Sung good health and long life.



Part of a main street in Pyongyang near the venue of the First NACECO



Delegates coming out after a successful session



A group of the Korean Children's Union warmly congratulates the participants in the First NACECO



Foreign delegations and delegates to the First NACECO



A sub-committee meeting
on education



A sub-committee meeting
on culture



Document drafting com-
mittee



Delegations and delegates see the mass game "People Sing of the Leader"



"Warm Welcome to the Delegates to the Conference!"



The book exhibition hall is crowded with foreign guests



Conference participants see photos





"Leader, may you live long in good health!"

A friendship soiree of Pyongyang working people and delegates to the conference held to mark the success of the First NACECO





**Friendship
Solidarity**

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